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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

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INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
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LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

NEHRUS TO SEE GANDHIJI ON FRIDAY.

VICEROY'S "LONELY FIGHT" FOR PEACE.

—:o:—

Bombay Official Doings Cause Anxiety.

SIMLA WANTS NO HAMPERING WITH NEGOTIATIONS.

Crerar's Changed Attitude.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Lord Irwin's reply to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru giving permission to Pundits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru to meet Mahatmaji in Yerawada Jail is believed to have reached Sir T. B. Sapru's hands this evening at Lucknow. Arrangements have been ordered after consultation with Nainital and Poona, for a comfortable journey to both Nehrus to-morrow, so that there is every likelihood of peace negotiations being continued directly between Gandhiji and the two Nehrus on Friday.

APPROVAL FROM WHITEHALL.

It is clear that Lord Irwin had to obtain the approval of Whitehall to Sir T. B. Sapru's proposal. The arrests of Messrs. Malaviya, Patel and others at Bombay, no doubt, complicated and delayed matters, but Lord Irwin's determination to give every opportunity to Congressmen to accept h's offer has again triumphed against odds. There is a desire forced on Bombay to gain time and not hamper delicate negotiations so well set afoot by Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar, with the express approval and support of Lord Irwin.

CHANGE FOR BETTER.

Since the return of Sir James Crerar there is slight change for the better in the outlook of a certain portion of Simla Secretariat and Lord Irwin's hands have thus been somewhat strengthened in what, at one time, appeared to be an otherwise lonely fight.

Sir James and the Viceroy are said to have had frequent discussions on the attitude of British political parties in respect of the Simon Report and the Round Table Conference and confirmation is available that a strong group of Conservatives is fully backing the Viceroy in his efforts to solve the Indian problem.

MISGIVINGS.

Misgivings expressed soon after Pandit Malaviya's arrest, as to the attitude of certain section of officialdom, unfortunately, continue to assail certain sympathetic observers, but the hope is expressed that should peace pourparlers which are to be resumed in Yerawada this week from the point where Dr. Sapru had left now, result in a substantial measure of agreement between the Congress and Government, then there could be light seen through the present gloom.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments in Bombay continue to receive increasing attention at Simla and all the thirteen resolutions of the Congress Working Committee have been fully studied to understand their import. But for the peace move, perhaps a different meaning might have been at once put on the decisions of the Working Committee. Some officials are still inclined to the belief that, excepting Bombay and C. P., the movement is weakening throughout India.

I understand that the report of Mr. Fitzpatrick, who conducted the enquiry into the allegations against the Maharaja of Patiala may not see the light of the day. It is said to be a document of 120 pages dealing exhaustively with various charges contained in "Indictment of Patiala." The report is now in press.

GUNTUR GANDHI CAP COMPLEX.

—:o:—

"Symbol Of Political Views."

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 5.

At the High Court to-day Justice Pandallay reserved orders on the petition filed by the Secretary of the Bar Association of Guntur, to test the legality of the order passed by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code banning the wearing of Gandhi caps in Guntur and within a radius of five miles around it.

It was contended for the petitioner that the order was ultra vires of the section and that there was no emergency to warrant the interference with the wearing of Gandhi caps. The order was in the nature of a dress regulation which was beyond the purview of the Section 144 and the order was an invasion of the primary lawful rights of citizens.

None of the requirements of the Section had been fulfilled. The order of the Magistrate was defective in that it did not record the finding that a breach of the peace was likely. The Advocate General on behalf of the Crown argued that the Magistrate was the judge of the situation and that the Gandhi cap was a symbol of the political views of the wearers.—A. P.

Wun Forest Satyagrahis Jailed.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 5.

Dr. Yadava Rao Aney and Karandikar, Pleader, both of Wun were sentenced to-day under Section 117 I.P.C. to 9 months' simple imprisonment each.

Wun Forest Satyagrahi batch of 4th instant, led by Rambhau Bhagwat of Wun and Dr. Vaidya of Chanda (in all 12) were convicted under 26 G Forest Act by the Magistrate of Wun and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Rambhau Bhagwat has been recommended to be put in "B" class. —Free Press.

MISSIONARIES HELD TO RANSOM.

—:o:—

50,000$ Demanded.

—:o:—

POSITION UNCERTAIN.

—:o:—

PEKING, Aug. 5.

Act of ghastly brutality has been perpetrated by Communist bandits in Fukien Province who are holding captive since fourth July English missionaries Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison.

In order to exert pressure to secure payment of 50,000 dollars for their release, the Communists have cut off one of Nettleton's fingers, which they have sent to authorities with demand for payment of ransom.

The British Legation is most reticent, but it is believed that the Communists have threatened to cut off Miss. Nettleton's other fingers unless the ransom is forthcoming.

Nanking.—It is officially stated that Nationalists have entered Changsha. Prior to this a Shanghai message stated that the Communists again opened machine-gun fire on the United States Gun boat "Palos". "Palos" replied, silencing the attackers. Italian and Japanese gunboats were also subjected to machine gun fire.—Reuter.

DR. NUNAN'S ALLEGED INTERFERENCE!

—:o:—

What's His Role?

—:o:—

Mr. N. T. Khandalawalla, Captain, National Militia, writes:—

After ladies were put under arrest and taken away non-volunteers were requested by Mr. Vaidya and myself to disperse from the crowd and they dispersed. After this Mr. Vaidya and myself were standing in front of the procession on the Cruickshank Road when Mr. Healy with Dr. Nunan and half a dozen other police officers and sergeants came to us and asked us to influence the processionists to disperse. We replied that it was left to the choice of the processionists whether to remain there or go away. Mr. Healy thereupon asked us at whose order we were standing there. At the President's order we replied.

At this stage Dr. Nunan interfered in our conversation and began to take part with police officers. One police sergeant remarked rather haughtily: "Here you are treated so leniently by the police but in Berlin and Paris the police would have used swords" Another sergeant remarked: "We have given them sixteen hours, still there is more defiance." All this time one sergeant was threatening by brandishing a stick with a knob at me.

At this stage again Dr. Nunan interfered. I also heard a police sergeant remarking "Oh! I'll manage the happy fellow", and then the lathi charge began. Being in front I was first to receive the lathi blow. The first blow came on my head, the second one fell on the forehead on account of which blood gushed out; the third blow fell on my shoulder, the fourth one on the back of my head and the fifth one again on the forehead which rendered me unconscious bringing me to the ground. On account of this injury I felt giddy for whole of Sunday and still I am confined to bed.

In this whole episode I fail to understand the conduct of Dr. Nunan whose duty as an Ambulance man was to remain absolutely aloof and impartial in this affray both on the side of the police and the Satyagrahis. He actually contravened this rule by discussing with us as if he himself were a Police officer.

I have to thank the Parsi Ambulance which carried me to the Congress Hospital and my thanks are due to the Congress Hospital which gave me all conveniences and comforts.—Free Press.

DR. KITCHLEW WATCHED DAY AND NIGHT.

—:o:—

He Prefers "C" Class.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 3.

Dr. Kitchlew is taking only "C" class food prepared in the common kitchen. His movements are watched day and night by the jail authorities who have placed special men on duty round about him. —Free Press.

"WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO FREE MAHATMAJI?"

—:o:—

Intensify The Boycott.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA AND PANDIT GOVIND MALAVIYA AT BHATIA WADI.

"What steps are you taking to restore Mahatma Gandhi to liberty" asked Mrs. Hansa Mehta, fervently, addressing a largely attended meeting at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi on Tuesday evening. "Remember that so long as you allow yourselves to remain under foreign domination, so long will Mahatmaji be kept behind prison doors," she added:

The meeting was convened in observance of the Gandhi Day. Inspite of the inclement weather about two thousand men and women assembled in the hall.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Bombay "War Council" stated that Mahatmaji had been imprisoned full three months and asked what the people were doing to restore him to liberty. During the three months that Mahatmaji had been in jail, the Government she said had increased their lawless repression, the latest victims to that being Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. "How are you going to liberate your leaders, how are you going to promote the cause for which they courted sufferings and imprisonments" questioned Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

She was glad that Bombay had taken great strides since the incarceration of Gandhiji. Men and women had come forward to join the battle started by the Congress. They defied all unjust flats and orders of the bureaucracy and suffered lathi blow with radiance. Was that enough she added. "I want to tell you that so long as you allow yourselves to remain under foreign domination, so long will our respected leaders be kept in jail."

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' SACRIFICES.

That could done only by intensifying the present movement. She drew the attention of the people to the resolutions passed recently by the Congress Working Committee and appealed to them to do everything to enforce them. One of the first things she would expect every Indian to do was to severely boycott foreign goods. In this connection she appreciated the great sacrifices made by Bombay cloth merchants in deciding to close down foreign cloth shops for an indefinite period.

But that would not help a complete boycott of foreign cloth. Such a boycott could be only brought about if every one of them took a solemn pledge not to buy a single yard of "vadeshi" cloth. Similarly she would appeal to merchants to declare a boycott of British goods.

In conclusion Mrs. Mehta asked the audience carefully to study the resolutions of the Working Committee.

Mrs. Ramabai Kamdar said that it should be a humiliation for Indians to remain slaves any longer.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (son of Pandit Malaviyaji) said that the remarkable upheaval throughout the country was an unmistakable sign that Indians were determined to win their freedom. "Can you conceive of a man like Gandhiji, an apostle of love and peace, being incarcerated in any other country, except in this unhappy land of ours. Recall to your minds the humiliations that are daily showered on you and then you will understand that the only way to restore Mahatmaji and other leaders of the country to liberty is by helping to advance the cause for which they fought and went to prisons" he said feelingly.

MAHATMAJI SURPRISED.

Proceeding Pandit Govind Kant Malaviya said:

With the dawn of the first day of this year Mahatmaji had inaugurated the present struggle. He was diffident of the strength of the people—and excepting Gujarat he could hardly name any province which gave a hopeful prospect. But with trust in God he cast the dice, and the whole nation as one man took up the challenge. The movement succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of Mahatmaji, and in this struggle Bombay achieved the place of honour by her wonderful enthusiasm and sacrifice. The record of the women especially was a glorious one.

A WONDERFUL SPIRIT.

In the whole of India, continued Pandit Malaviya, the youths and even small children had shown a wonderful spirit. In Lahore, young boys of 9 and 10 years organized a kitchen for giving a free feeding to all those who joined in the Congress fight, and these were as many as 900.

The police raided and smashed the kitchen at 4 o'clock in the morning. Within two hours, the children established another kitchen. The names of these little heroes will be written in letters of gold in the history of India's freedom. One of them, a nine year old boy Rajpal was missing after the raid, and three days later, his corpse was found floating in the river Ravi.

WORK WILL CONTINUE.

Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya said that the Government may issue a hundred Ordinances and declare the Working Committee illegal, but its work will be continued so long as a single Indian was alive. Bombay should be proud of what she had achieved.

But this was only the first stage of the struggle.

BE ASHAMED!

Sjt. Rajaram, Secretary of the Congress Working Committee, who then spoke in English said that he was ashamed to that he was compelled to speak in the foreign language of "our enemy."

He quoted from the Bhagwad Gita the words of Shri Krishna that he appeared in the world wherever religion was in danger. These words, uttered by the Lord on the eve of the war of the Mahabharat were equally true in this non-violent war which is a greater struggle.

He said that the fact that such giants like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Sardar Vallabhbhai were put behind prison bar like common felons and criminals was the greatest condemnation of the system of Government. But Ahimsa (non-violence) was the greatest religion, as one of the Indian sages had said. And religion was the bedrock of their civilisation and shaped their daily life. And Mahatmaji was the greatest exponent of this non-violence from which they should not depart under the greatest provocation.

"CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY BETWEEN MR. DASTUR AND MR. HEALY".

—:o:—

Mr. Harkare's Prayer To Bind Them Over To Keep Peace Dismissed.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION TO PROSECUTE MR. HEALY ALSO DISMISSED.

"That they (Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police) be bound over to keep peace and be of good behaviour for three years or in the alternative sent to prison for that period as "rigorous convicts",—this was the prayer made by Mr. G. K. Harkare in the course of an application before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Harkare stated that Mr. Dastur and Mr. Healy "had criminally conspired together and were creating trouble in Bombay by passing unlawful orders." Mr. Dastur, he alleged, aided and abetted Mr. Healy by his personal presence and help on the scenes of offences on Garhwal and Tilak days in the latter's committing or ordering the committing of assaults on peaceful citizens of Bombay.

The Magistrate dismissed the application.

"What dismissed!" remarked Mr. Harkare.

"Why do you express surprise", asked the Magistrate.

"INITIAL STEP" ONLY.

"I am not surprised at all. I want to set the ball rolling. This is only a necessary and initial step. I will move the High Court in the matter, said Mr. Harkare.

Mr. Harkare made another application praying for sanction under Section 211, I. P. C., to prosecute Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for having "falsely and maliciously prosecuted Pandit Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others."

This application was also dismissed by the Magistrate.

DISSATISFACTION OVER CLASSIFICATION

"Fighting For Principle's Sake."

MALAVIYAJI PREPARES HIS OWN FOOD.

Elsewhere we have stated that the accused in the case that arose out of the Tilak Day Procession have been put in two classes. Mr. Sherwani and Dr. Hardikar have been put in "B" Class while Malaviyaji, the Sardar and Sjt. J. Daulatram in "A" Class. This invidious distinction has created immense dissatisfaction among these leaders, especially among the large number of their friends and relatives. This state of affairs attracted a large crowd of Congressmen outside the Byculla Jail on Tuesday. Among those persons were Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Pandit Radhakant and Pandit Govind Malaviya. The Superintendent of the jail was asked whether the Congress leaders who were brought into the jail on Monday evening had been classified, the Superintendent of the House of Correction said:—

"Yes, they have been temporarily classified. They have been allowed their own food, and other arrangements. All the prisoners, for the present, are put in one room, and visitors are allowed to see them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m."

Both Pandits Govind Malaviya and Radhakant Malaviya, sons of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who had been waiting outside the jail for a couple of hours, complained that they had not been allowed to see their father although the jail authorities had told them the previous day that they would be permitted to supply food to him and to make other arrangements for his comfort. "Accordingly", they added, "we have brought Panditji's own cook and food, but have, so far, not been allowed to see our father."

"I AM QUITE ALL RIGHT."

After some time, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya himself came out of his cell and was allowed to be given milk near the jail gate. He remarked to his sons: "Don't you worry, I am prepared for everything. I am quite all right."

Malaviyaji, it is well-known, prefers to have his food cooked by himself.

As for the other leaders, arrangements for food have been made for them with the Sirdar Griha.

FIGHTING ON PRINCIPLE.

"Mr. Sherwani himself has told me that he and his friends do not care if any inconvenience is inflicted upon them, but on principle, and as a matter of self-respect, he and Dr. Hardikar resent their being classified as "B" Class prisoners", said Pandit Govind Malaviya.

THE MEN WHO HAVE FLOUTED COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

Candidates For Council Elections.

Monday was fixed as the last day for the nomination of candidates in connection with the forthcoming general elections for the Bombay Legislative Council both for Bombay City and the whole of the Presidency.

Mr. H. P. Mody has been nominated as a representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association while the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been patriotic enough not to nominate any candidate as a protest against Government plicy.

For the University constituency, there are five candidates for one seat. They are: (1) Dr. R. N. Ranina (Bombay), (2) Major S. A. Paymaster (Bombay), (3) Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik), (4) Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara), and (5) Mr. S. R. Sayani (Bombay).

The following are the candidates for the three general.

BOMBAY NORTH (three seats): (1) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, (2) Mr. A. N. Surve, (3) Dr. M. D. Gilder and (4) Mr. Amarsi Jinabhai Bhimji. The first three were in the last Council.

BOMBAY SOUTH (three seats): (1) Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, (2) Dr. R. T. Nariman, (3) Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, (4) Mr. Burjor S. Cooper, (5) Captain J. Alban De Souza and (6) Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY (two seats): (1) Mr. Hoseinally M. Rahimtoola, (2) Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay and (3) Mr. G. H. Ibrahim Matcheswala.

The elections by the non-Mahomedan constituencies will take place on September 10, and by the Mahomedan constituency on September 15.

BETUL LEADER SENTENCED

—:o:—

Given One Years R. I.

BETUL, Aug. 5.

Mr. Seth Deepchand who broke the Forest Law on the 1st instant, was convicted yesterday under Sections 117 and 379 I. P. C. and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo 3 months' more. He was placed in "A" class.

Messrs. Beharilal (Chairman of the District Council) and Subhedar and Bajronlal were convicted on 1st instant.

Heavy downpours hindered Satyagraha to-day, and the next campaign will be on the 7th instant.—Free Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sydney.—The Australian airmen, Cunningham hopped off from Wyndham for Bima at 5-45 this morning (West Australian Time) on the first stage of his flight to England.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX.

—:o:—

List Of Manufacturers And Dealers Of Swadeshi Chemical And Drugs.

Industrial Chemical Works, Kirloskarvadi Dist Satara.

Imperial Chemical Works, Mis Jiva Koka and Co., Princess St. Bombay.

The Bharat Chemical Co., Madhav Agency, Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.

Bhavanagar Chemical Works (1) Kanji Karsanji, Mooli Jetha Market, Bombay, (2) The Universal Trading Co., Umakant Mansion, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

The India Sizing Works, Bowas Pole, Raipur, Ahmedabad.

The Indian Industrial Co., Shraf Vadi, Mount Road, Mazagon.

Standard Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co., 19, Matarpakhadi, Mazagaon, Bombay, 10.

The Joan Chemical Works, Chinchpokli, Parel.

The Poona Pharmaceutical Works, 232 Main Street, Poona.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ALL TO LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand, a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
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WANTED—A fast SHORTHAND TYPIST for two hours daily salary Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/-. Apply personally SANGHANI AND CO., 83, Sarang Street, Bombay No. 3.
A R2985

WANTED-VACANCIES for Clerks, Stenographers, Lady-typists, Cashiers, Book-keepers, Railway-servants, Civil, Military and Judicial Officers, Teachers, Typists and Mechanical Engineers, on reasonable salaries. Apply Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2982

WANTED—AGENTS in C. P. and Berar for New India Assurance Co., Ltd., (Estbd. 1919, Bombay). Good prospects to really capable men. Please apply giving details of previous experience to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A 1350

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for Pure Nilgiri High Grown Teas of best quality, on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 per cent commission. For particulars, apply to THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT CO., Mettupalaiyam.
T R2984

WANTED—An experienced man, knowing any kind of Indian Art. Meet personally 3rd Panjrapole Lane, House No. 23, 1st floor, Bombay 4.
A R2992

WANTED—AN INDIAN NURSE or a LADY DOCTOR to help a Doctor in business. Also a few probationer nurses. Apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2976

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced B.A., B.T., for a first class High School to teach Geography. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2975

WANTED—GRADUATE for Children as a whole time tutor Well versed in Hindi and Music Communicate undersigned for terms stating qualifications. MITTAL Rly. Engineer, Byara.
A R2970

WANTED—A Man, experienced in Printing Works for Rangoon, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1336

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Lahore is in search of a suitable CHIEF AGENT for Rajputana and Central India on attractive terms. Gentlemen of influence and experience are requested to correspond in confidence with the Manager giving details of qualifications, connections and previous experience in the line.
A 1319

WANTED—The following Officers for the Bhopal Municipality, English knowing candidates with sufficient knowledge of Urdu only need apply. (1) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 250—25—350 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 50; (2) MUNICIPAL SECRETARY with experience of Municipal work. Salary Rs. 150—20—250 with conveyance allowance Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before 15th August, 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bhopal.
A 1272

Situations Wanted

HIGHLY EDUCATED and professional man of nationalist views, seeks ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION OR TUTOR in spare time on decent terms; middle-aged, batchelor. Please write to Box No. 172 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2981

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FOR SALE—Fifty varieties best ROSE PLANTS (budded) very moderate rate. Apply BHILADWALLA & SON, Station-Pardi, (B. B. Ry.)
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SPECIFICS for Lunacy—Epilepsy—Vertigo—Hysteria chronic—headaches—Sciatica—Neuralgias—Neurosthoenia Hemiplegia—Alcoholism—drug habits—Dyspepsia—Rheumatism—Sprue—Malaria—Consumption. Rejuvenation a speciality. Send history. Zeno Post Box 899, Bombay.
M 1352C

MENTAL CASES immediately admitted. Well equipped hospital. Magistrate's order not necessary. Each patient, separate bungalow. Hindu, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans wire in emergency—AMIN, 8, Grand Buildings, Colaba, Bombay, Phone 25741.
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DELICIOUS T Purely INDIAN concern, 5 lbs. Flowery Orange Pekoe for Rs. 11/12, 5 lbs. Family mixture for Rs. 6/12/. Delivered FREE, Apply:—BANERJEE Happy Valley Tea Garden(Darjeeling.
T 1265

BUILD your own 3 Valve Radio Set at home. Complete Components Kit Rs. 20/-. Apply Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2964

Wanted.

WANTED—One High Pressure Kier with Heater, Centrifugal Pump, etc. in good working condition. Please state capacity with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
T 1323

WANTED—Railway Weigh Bridge to weigh. 10 Tons Size of the Platform. 18 Ft. Long in sound working order. Write to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 1337

WANTED—One Complete set of Economiser of 96. Tubes in. 12. Sections of 8. Tubes Each with Scrapers and gearing in good order. State with Prices and Particulars to The Ahmedabad New Standard Mills Company, Limited. Ahmedabad.
N 1334

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET TO HINDUS.—Decent. airy Flat, facing west, separate entrance, opposite Wadia Garden. Plot No. 750, Parsi Colony. Apply on the Premises.
C R2971

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House, Chaupaty.
C 700

Lost & Found.

RS. 150/- REWARD—Lost, on Monday 4th August, between Mongini's Cafe and Cumballa Hill, Lady's yellow Ceylon-straw handbag, containing money and documents. The above-named reward will be paid on receipt of bag intact. Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R2930

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INTERNATIONAL-intercommunal-interprovincial matrimonial agency. Strictly confidential. Wide Selections for ladies, gentlemen, Europeans-Hindus (including sub-castes), Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians and all. Apply No. 899, Post Box Bombay.
1352B

Public Notices.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill premises Hyderabad (Deccan) on FRIDAY, the 22nd August 1930, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1929.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 7th August, 1930 to 22nd August, 1930.

By order of the Board of the Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan), 1st August 1930.
1353

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the Aquamarine Mines of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. These mines are situated at Dasu near Skardu. The gem was exhibited and much appreciated by the public at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, as well as at Kashmir State Exhibitions. full account of the mines is published in the Records Geological Survey of India Volume XLIX. Part III, 1918. Their brief account and the State Mining Rules can be obtained from the Superintendent Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister, (Development Branch).
His Highness' Govt., Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir. 1300

Public Notices.

THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION, 1930

WILL BE HELD
FROM 25TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.

A Handbook and Guide to the Exhibition will be issued and there is space in it for only a limited number of advertisements. For Prospectus, Advertisement Rates, etc.,

Please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
The Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee,
Public Offices, BANGALORE.
1237

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN OF 1930.

THE BANK is prepared to give demand loans not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.

(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lakh (face value) he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 15,000/- and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000/-.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the outstanding balance of the advance will be 5 3/4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1930.
1220.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
6th August 1930.
1354

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 14th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the business mentioned in the notice already posted to Shareholders along with the Directors' Report.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED upto 15th August (inclusive) instead of upto 4th August, 1930, as previously notified.

By Order of the Board,
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 4th August, 1930.

NOTE:—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Monday, the 18th day of August, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th July, 1930.
1356

THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4TH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nasik Electric Supply and Power Co., Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1930, at Mongini Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1929, as audited by the Company's Auditors.
(2) To adopt the following resolution, as passed by the Board of Directors:
"As the Government have cancelled the License given to Mr. N. D. Bhagwat, the Company should be voluntarily taken into Liquidation."
(3) And to appoint a Liquidator.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Indian Electric Co.,
MANAGING AGENTS.
Mongini Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 5th August, 1930.
1357

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from INDIANS fod appointment for TRAINING AS APPRENTICE ASSISTANT MANAGERS. Candidates should send in their applications addressed to the General Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 120 Frere Road, Bombay, not later than 15th August, 1930, and should furnish the following information:—

(1) Copies of testimonials as to character etc.
(2) Record of education with copies of certificates obtained.
(3) Previous Commercial Experience,
(4) Medical Certificates as to fitness for service.
(5) Certificate of age not to exceed 25 years.

Approved candidates will be appointed on probation on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem for six months, and if found satisfactory, will be offered an agreement of 2 1/2 years at Rs. 200 for the remaining period of 1st year, Rs. 250 for the 2nd year, Rs. 300 per mensem for the 3rd year. On expiry of this service, if found satisfactory a further agreement for 3 years at Rs. 400 per mensem, Rs. 450 per mensem and Rs. 500 per mensem will be offered.

At expiration of the six months' probationary period, applicants confirmed will be entitled to subscribe to and obtain the benefits of the Company's Provident Fund. They will be required to make periodical inspections on the Company's vessels and be prepared to be stationed for part of their service to gain experience at any of the major ports served by the Company, such as Mangalore, Karachi, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, etc., etc.

Bombay, 31st July, 1930.
1323

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 201 BALES COTTON AND LOOSE COTTON IN BORAS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lloyd's Agency Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock No. 5 Shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:—

EX. S.S. "CROSSHILL"
201 BALES COTTON AND LOOSE COTTON IN BORAS.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—By private offer one GODOWN (310 square yards) of freehold tenure on Port Trust, Ballard Estate.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DHANJI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Essabhai Chandabhai and the legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Chandabhai Mahomedalli in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of July, 1925, and made between the said Essabhai Chandabhai and Chandabhai Mahomedalli of the one part and the said Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 6th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Dhanji Street (Bombay), containing by admeasurement 37.33 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Dhanji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Fulchand Sobhagchand, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Esufalli and on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Framji Vajifdar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE OF LADIES' CANVAS SHOES.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. Gipson Clarke and Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Daver and Kazi, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th August, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One case containing 40 pairs Ladies' Canvas Shoes.
CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 3 YEARS THE MUNICIPAL LAND AT RANADE ROAD AND D'SILVA ROAD FRONTING THE MUNICIPAL MARKET AT DADAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site the right to lease for 3 years the undermentioned Municipal land.

4 pieces of Municipal land respectively 64, 133, 33 and 122 sq. yards, situate at Ranade Road and D'Silva Road, fronting the Municipal Market at Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT RANDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TAIWADA, RANDER.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasoolbibi Aju vs. Yusuf Ajum Piperdi and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Taiwada, Rander, admeasuring about 166 square yards, bearing Tika No. 4, Survey No. 206 and standing in the name of Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi both in the Rander Municipal Records and in the New Sanad Register.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

GRATIS and POST FREE!
THE "ART OF PERFUMERY".
Written in Plain English. Tells how to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oils, and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost. Please apply at once for copy S. PAUL AND CO., (Dept. B O.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola Calcutta.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD (NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD).

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for Mahaboubi widow of Abdul Karim Abu the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Rehman Aboo the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd December 1926 and Further Charge dated 13th June 1927 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Wednesday the 6th August 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Land with dwelling house situate on the West side of Mahim Bazar Road (now called Cadell Road) in Upper Mahim by admeasurement 195 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 573 New No. A. I. E. 4487 Old Survey No. 1|35 New Survey No. 2 H|35 Cadastral Survey No. 992 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G" Ward No. 5451 and Street No. 22

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

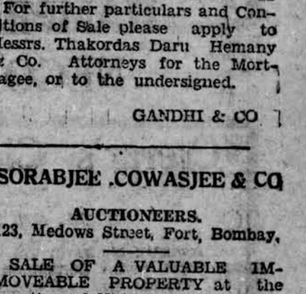
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at the junction of Nishanpada Road and Old Nagpada Road on THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1930, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Bai Soonabai Merwanji, the Mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th December 1920, from Zainabai and others to Ramdas Jhaver Jugjiwan and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 18th April, 1923, from Ramdas Jhaver Jugjiwan and others to the said Bai Soonabai Merwanji.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 218 sq. yds. with a dwelling house thereon situate at Bangalpura at Nishanpada Road bearing together with other land Old No. 204, New No. 3205, Old Survey Nos. 1948, 1960, 1932, 1935, 1968 and 1976 and New Survey Nos. 3122, 3123 and 2/3159 and by itself Cadastral Survey No. 1557 of the Mandvi Division, and Municipal D Ward No. 2907, Street Nos. 116 to 118 and 121.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.



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FOR
THE MAHARAJA AGRASEN & Co.,
Rubber Stamp Manufacturers
and General Engravers Die Sinkers, Copper Plate Printers, Stereo and Electro Block Makers, etc.
'AGREWADA,'
308, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

WANTED

DIVISIONAL ORGANISERS AND AGENTS

of Social standing to represent The United National Insurance Co., Ltd. (Purely Indian Concern) on very liberal terms. Ultra-modern Policies offered. The Anna-a-day policy (without medical examination) is a novel one which requires no effort to sell. Only those who can guarantee business need apply to:—AHUJA, Patel Building Opposite New Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay 2.

REPUTATION

The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.
The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named

MERCKOZONE

for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.
For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ., 10 OZ. & 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES.
YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
B. C.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... ,, 6,66,10,00,000
Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.
Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.
This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

AMRUTANJAN
DAILY SALES (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ACHES AND BODILY and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

HOW INDIAN BOYCOTT HAS TOLD ON MANCHESTER.

:o:

Heavy Decline In Exports In June.

"WORST MONTH THIS YEAR," SAYS "M. G."

It is a well-known fact that the boycott movement in India has told severely on Lancashire trade, as will be seen from the export returns, for June of yarn and piece-goods Manufactured in Lancashire, reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian":—

COTTON YARN.
UNBLEACHED

	1929 lb.	1930. lb.
Russia		19,300
Sweeden	103,500	137,900
Norway	235,300	291,400
Denmark	106,200	92,500
Poland (incl. Danzig).	104,100	85,500
Germany	3,390,500	2,408,000
Netherlands	1,946,500	2,871,800
Belgium	572,500	601,600
France	317,600	381,300
Switzerland	636,500	451,900
Italy	67,300	91,400
Austria	140,900	110,200
Czecho-Slovakia	221,200	210,500
Jugo-Slavia	67,900	51,300
Bulgaria	106,500	15,100
Rumania	232,800	291,900
Turkey	79,300	7,400
China, inc. Hong-Kong	173,600	168,700
U.S. of America	115,300	123,300
Brazil	84,500	131,500
Argentine Republic	221,500	122,700
British India: Bombay (via Karachi)	1,100	9,500
Bombay (via other ports)	579,700	228,400
Madras	464,200	153,900
Bengal, &c.,	189,300	72,500
Burmah	6,000	
Straits Settlements	....	....
Australia	239,000	202,800
Canada	85,900	83,200
Other countries	443,700	299,700
Up to No. 40 count	4,200,600	2,923,500
Over No. 40 count and up to No. 80 count	4,935,400	3,356,800
Over No. 80 count and up to 120 count	1,570,900	1,314,100
Over No. 120 count	222,900	215,600
Total	10,930,000	9,715,000

COTTON YARN.
BLEACHED AND DYED.

Up to No. 40 count	1,065,700	723,200
Over No. 40 count and up to No. 80 count	212,900	147,300
Over No. 80 count and up to No. 120 count	57,800	50,600
Over No 120 count	16,700	16,800
Total	1,353,100	937,900

COTTON PIECE GOODS.
ALL KINDS.

Sweden	1,079,900	1,392,500
Norway	1,012,700	1,156,300
Denmark	2,019,100	1,854,100
Germany	3,902,600	2,615,800
Netherlands	6,835,300	2,375,100
Belgium	1,973,500	1,456,700
France	1,164,500	518,300
Switzerland	6,154,700	4,783,300
Portugal Azores, &c.,	747,100	731,600
Spain and Canaries	445,500	228,500
Italy	577,100	422,600
Austria	437,700	460,500
Greece	2,338,700	1,261,900
Roumania	441,700	563,900
Turkey	6,652,900	1,600,200
Syria	1,509,700	768,100
Egypt	11,040,300	7,008,400
Morocco	4,600,700	3,345,100
Foreign West Africa	2,930,600	2,297,500
Foreign East Africa	1,263,400	824,100
Iraq	2,877,600	1,515,600
Persia	844,400	689,200
Dutch East Indies	10,641,100	4,484,700
Philippines	686,200	568,900
Siam	1,872,600	697,500
China	9,179,100	2,185,600
Japan	1,168,500	1,944,000
United States	2,118,800	1,451,800
Cuba	1,089,500	540,000
Mexico	1,049,200	1,177,300
Central America	1,041,600	995,100
Colombia	3,838,600	1,173,700
Venezuela	1,572,200	1,462,600
Ecuador	627,000	323,000
Peru	770,300	579,700
Chile	3,346,100	1,797,000
Brazil	382,100	743,200
Uruguay	1,776,200	1,747,400
Bolivia	281,100	151,500
Argentine Republic	11,668,500	11,491,700
Irish Free State	1,683,600	1,986,900
British West Africa	6,513,100	7,956,800
British South Africa	4,316,500	3,951,200
British East Africa	1,074,600	971,600
British India: Bombay, via Karachi	14,300,700	14,500,400
Other ports	15,878,500	5,669,500
Madras	8,921,900	6,173,400
Bengal, &c.,	17,099,500	15,190,400
Burma	5,714,500	2,985,300
Straits Settlements and Malay States	5,854,500	2,354,600
Ceylon	2,180,400	1,468,900
Hong-Kong	1,341,100	707,200
Australia	12,175,000	11,325,200
New Zealand	1,987,100	2,739,700
Canada	2,811,100	1,874,000
Brit. W. India Islands	1,125,100	1,590,600
Other Countries	6,880,900	6,630,800
Total: Sq. yds.	223,870,200	158,690,500
Lin. yds.	230,473,100	165,066,300
Cwts.	381,281	275,411

LABOUR PARTY'S BLUNDER.

:o:

Mr. Reginald Reynold's Review Of Its Indian Policy

In the course of an article on "Gandhis' Demands", Mr. Reginald Reynols writing in the "New Leader" of July 18, says:—

The Labour Party participated in the Simon Commission appointed in flagrant violation of the wishes expressed "by every shade of Indian political opinion." This arrogant mandate to "God's Englishmen" to draft constitutional changes was bitterly resented. Here the Labour Party blundered hopelessly, in spite of protests from the I. L. P.

A frank declaration on the part of the Government last November or December would have been accepted by the Congress leaders despite all this. Had MacDonald recognised the moral issue involved and pledged his Government to stand or fall with the rights of India, his word would have been taken at face value by the Congress. It would have meant the fall of the Labour Government; but they would have fallen gloriously in a just cause instead of prolonging an inglorious career. It would have meant, too, that probably Civil Disobedience would not have taken place. Having faith in their English friends, the Indian Nationalists would have awaited their return to power; but had any clash taken place, it would have been between British Jingoism on the one hand and India, "plus the Labour Party," on the other. As it is, we have India versus England.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The Government then went from bad to worse. First we had their sanctioning of the Tariff Bill. India wanted Protection and the Government wanted revenue, so 4 per cent. increase on the cloth duty was "given on condition of the acceptance by the Assembly" of a further 5 per cent. on non-British goods. This preference was given to Lancashire at the cost of the Indian consumer. Next the Bengal Ordinance was renewed again; and finally we had the atrocities committed by the police and the military in the attempt to suppress Civil Disobedience.

All this may seem a far cry from the peace proposals. In point of fact it is intimately connected with them. In plain language, the Government has behaved so that the Indian leaders can no longer believe in its bona fides. Only deeds will convince them; and not until they have visible proof will they believe that the British Government really intends to give them Self-Government.

With regard to the proposals given in Mr. Slocombe's interview, it was my intention to ask the Mahatma three questions, but the interview that I hoped for was forbidden by the authorities. My questions were these:—

1. Will you define more clearly "the Substance of Independence"? (This phrase is now used in the place of Dominion Status).

2. How long would you allow for the process of putting the new Constitution into force?

3. Would you accept a progressive tariff in place of a "ban" on foreign cloth?

If my judgment of the present situation is right, these are the only questions worth discussing. The substance of Mahatma Gandhi's demands will prove to be unchangeable.

POTENCY OF MOVEMENT.

The strength of Indian Nationalism is beyond question, notwithstanding all the bluff of the British Bureaucracy and the capitalist Press. In the early stage of the Civil Disobedience campaign the peasants were in many places held back with difficulty from joining in before the signal for mass Satyagraha had been given. In the south (where the movement is weakest) Rajagopalachariar was entertained with enthusiasm in every village through which he passed, in spite of Government order threatening penalties upon all who gave him and his followers food or lodging. In countless places the social boycott was being carried out, and Mahatma Gandhi had to protest at one time against the starvation of officials by this process! Goods seized by the police for realisation of fines are sold at auctions at which all but police and officials refuse to bid.

Those who point to Shaukat Ali and the Muslims in opposition to the Congress, completely ignore the fact that the Congress leaders include such eminent Musulmans as Dr. Ansari, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and Abbas Tyabji. Little as we know about the state of affairs in the North-West Frontier Province, it is at least clear that the active sympathies of that predominantly Muslim area are with Congress. It is the same with a large section in the Punjab. The Bombay Muslims are on the same side. The Bengal Muslims Political Conference declared for the Congress programme. So did the Mahomedans of two towns in Behar. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema, an All-Indian body, was the last to follow suit. When I left India the Muslims were coming over rapidly to the Congress camp The Sikhs, too, are now almost unanimously with the Congress.

The Rajas and Zamindars and big capitalists are still mostly on the side of the Government—they know which side their bread is buttered. The Depressed Classes owe more to Mahatma Gandhi than any other man and appear to have rallied very largely to the national cause. An instance is the strike of sweepers in Karachi against the arrest of some Congress leaders. I could write pages about the enthusiasm that I found in all parts of the country and the splendid discipline of Congress control.

What is needed at our end is, in the first place, commonsense, and in the second place courage. The Simon Report was a dead letter before it was published. No self-respecting Indian will give two thoughts to its consideration. Half-measures and attempts at compromise are equally futile. On this matter I speak without hesitation and voice the known views of the Nationalist leaders. India demands justice; and if we are unable to give it to her the most crushing defeat is better for the Government than for it to remain the tool of tyranny and capitalist exploitation.

HARTAL IN BIJAPUR.

:o:

BIJAPUR, Aug. 4.

The National week was celebrated with great enthusiasm There was a complete hartal on Saturday. A huge procession was taken out in the afternoon and a public meeting was held in the evening.

A hartal is announced for tomorrow owing to the arrest of the Congress Working Committee members in Bombay.—Free Press.

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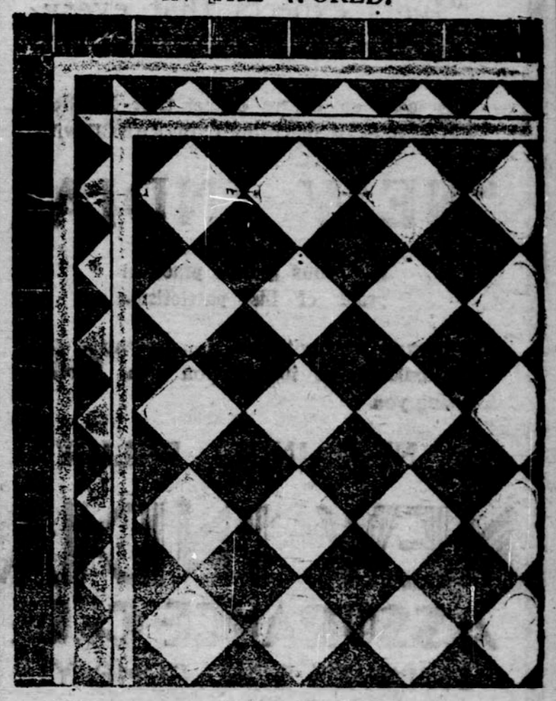

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P. O. Saidpur (Bengal).

V. J. T. STUDENTS' SUCCESS AFTER LONG AGITATION

—:o:—

Ban On Weaving Mahatma's Portrait Removed.

The ban on the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi being woven on a Jacquard-loom which was imposed by the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay (in consultation with Mr. R. D. Bell the then President of the Institute) last year, and the agitation that it gave rise to among the students who were, since then leaving no stone unturned to have it removed, is well known to the readers of this paper,

It will be remembered that as a sequel to this ban, a Propaganda Committee was formed, and it had decided to observe complete hartal on 31st July every year. Preparations for observing the hartal this year also on July 31 (Thursday) were made and feelings among the students were running high. Fortunately the new President of the Institute Mr Husseinbhoy A. Lalji realising the gravity of the situation rose to the occasion, and announced in his address to the students on Wednesday last that the ban was raised. This happy news was received with great acclamation and the joys of the students, in seeing the object for which they bravely fought achieved, knew no bounds.

MR. LALJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Mr. H. A. Lalji advised the students to be true to their studies and perform their duties consciously. He laid stress on the importance of, and added that it was Technical Education only an education like that would bring prosperity to India. He wanted that the students—the younger generation—to be wide awake and realise the exact position in which they stood to-day as a Nation. He advised them to develop their characters in the best tradition of their country and culture, and work for the emancipation of the human race by developing the sense of sacrifice and service.

GOVERNMENT ATTACH NAVAYUG PRESS

—:o:—

Bardoli Ashram Threatened

SURAT, July 31.

The District Superintendent of Police Mr. Samson, and a party of about 100 policemen this morning surrounded the Navyug Press from which the "Satyagraha Patrika" has hitherto been published and attached and sealed it.

It appears that Bhailal Patel the declared keeper of the press who is now in jail was served with a notice that the press would be attached if he failed to pay the fine imposed on the keeper of the press, but Bhailal refused to accept the notice saying that the press belonged to Mr. Haribhai Amin ex-M. L. C.

The cyclostyled "Satyagraha Patrika" says that the Bardoli Satyagraha Ashram has been served with a notice by Mr. Almonla that the property will be confiscated if the land revenue due thereon is not paid by August 15. —A. P.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Under Section 108 Cr. P. C.

LAHORE, July 31.

Mr. Triloknath Wadehra, Captain of the Congress Volunteers Corps and Secretary of the City Congress Committee, was arrested to-day under Section 108 Cr. P. C.

Abdul Hamid, who was arrested on a charge of murdering Wilat Ali, a postman, was produced before Chaudhri Roshanlal, Magistrate of the First Class. Mr. R. S. Dewanchand, Deputy Superintendent of Police was the chief prosecution witness. He related the prosecution's story of the murder.

The case stands adjourned till the 4th August.—A. P.

Hon. Moulvi R. Ahmad On Tour.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Minister of Education, will visit Ahmednagar on August 1st and 2nd, Jalgaon on August 11th and 12th and Dhulia on 13th and 14th. In the course of his tour, in addition to inspecting educational and medical institutions and granting interviews he is convening special meetings of Muhammadans which he will address on the general political situation."

—:o:—

DELHI, July 29.

6 volunteers were arrested day before yesterday before a Liquor shop in Fatehpuri, two of whom were members of students' Union. As a protest against their arrest there was hartal in all schools today.

Residences of liquor shop owners are now being picketed.—Free Press.

WOMAN WORKER SENT TO PRISON.

Picketers Arrested And Jailed.

CALCUTTA LIQUOR PICKETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Srimati Lilabati Kapoor, already convicted, Secretary Burra Bazar Congress Committee Women's Section, was sentenced to 4 months' simple by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan under Picketing Ordinance also for harbouring women volunteers for unlawful purposes. Accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

A man named Sundar was arrested by Burra Bazar Police in connection with the bomb at Sealdah Station in possession of a passenger of Barisal Express. The latter is now being committed to Sessions.

Partial hartal for second day observed in Indian quarters in Calcutta and Howrah on account of the arrest of Congress leaders in Bombay.

Balkaran, upcountryman after altercation with woman of town in Jorabagan ran out with dagger chased by several men one of whom caught hold of Balkaran who stabbed him with the result that the victim died on his way to hospital. Balkaran was arrested.

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, sentenced Sailendranath Mukherji, Congress worker to six months' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring men at Bally Sechcha Sevak Shibir,

Pulin Behary Banerjee and five others were sentenced to six months' rigorous and another to four months' rigorous by the same Magistrate for picketing excise shops in Sankrail, District Howrah. Another was discharged after admonition. Sjt. Prafulla Kumar Dutt was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing Bally Rivers Thompson School.

Three boys were arrested by Jorasanko police for picketing Presidency College, which, along with Scottish Church College, held usual classes.—A. P.

HIRELINGS CREATE TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Serious Allegation Against Officialdom.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 2.

Armed goondas have been found creating disturbances at Congress meetings. They openly claim that they have the support of the local authorities behind them.

In a letter addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, the President of the local Congress Committee draws attention to the alleged atrocities of these goondas and says that the responsibility for any measures that people might be forced to take in defence of their property and their lives will be on the local authorities. A copy of the letter has also been sent to the Government.—Free Press.

PENALISING PATRIOTISM.

—:o:—

Three Days' Strike In School.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The students of the B. J. Medical School have gone on strike for three days as a protest against the dismissal of a student named Sakal Devsing for taking part in politics.—Free Press.

NOT A RUPEE FOR NEW LOAN.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Municipality's Lead.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

Great excitement prevails among the members of the general board of the Ahmedabad Municipality consequent on the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality subscribing abqut 4 lakhs to the new Rupee Loan floated by the Government of India recently.

The tender for the new loan was to have been dispatched on Friday last but Mr. Manilal Shah the Vice-President, who came to know of this stopped its dispatch.—Free Press.

Now.... no fear of failure

"OF all times, just when I wanted things to turn out especially nice!" How often you have said that after entertaining friends. Something went wrong with the cooking—nothing that you could distinctly trace perhaps, but your specially chosen dishes had lost their clear, entrancing flavour.

And yet the cause is really very simple ... a poor cooking medium. That's one reason why housewives everywhere are using Cocogem in place of bazaar ghees, etc. For Cocogem *helps* your dishes to turn out right ... does not absorb flavour nor become greasy.

And Cocogem is so pure too. It is actually better for you than ordinary cooking butter.

RECIPE No. 69

Devilled Biscuits with Ham

6 biscuits (plain), 1 hard boiled egg, 1 tablespoonful cooked minced ham, 1 tablespoonful Tomato Sauce, 2 Anchovies, 3 Olives, Pepper, 1 dessertspoonful Cocogem

Brown the biscuits in Cocogem dust with pepper. Make a mixture of the other ingredients finely chopped up, moisten with the sauce and spread over the hot biscuits.

• • • • •

The usual fried toast served under most savouries is always heavy and soggy with grease. Use Cocogem instead of ghee etc. and see that it is heated to boiling point before frying toast. The result will be a light, greaseless base for any savoury.

Devilled Biscuits with Ham ... a really intriguing savoury! Try it next time you have friends in for supper.

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HAD NO INTENTION TO USE FORCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Healy's Assurance To Messrs. Mody & Lalji.

BOMBAY. Aug. 5.

The following correspondence has been released for publication:

My Dear Mr. Mody,

With reference to the interview which you and I had with the Commissioner of Police on Friday afternoon at about one o'clock, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly let me know whether the following statement correctly reproduces the discussion which took place at the interview:

When we saw the Police Commissioner, Mr. Mody stated that we had come to urge him to allow the procession to pass along Hornby Road, Mr. Mody said that if the procession were to be permitted to go all over the city, it would be very injudicious to prevent its going along Hornby Road. The Commissioner, in reply, referred to what had happened when the Merchants' procession was taken along that road, and said that, in his opinion, it was not desirable in the interests of the peace of the city to give such permission. Mr. Mody thereupon suggested obtaining an assurance from the Acting President of the Congress that the procession would only keep to one side of the road, and that it would be perfectly orderly. The Commissioner, however exed his inability to change his decision. Mr. Mody urged him to reconsider the matter in view, particularly, of the fact that things were settling down in Bombay to a certain extent, that peace negotiations were going on, and that it would be extremely unfortunate if a conflict was provoked under such circumstances. Mr. Healy replied that there was no intention of doing anything more than merely preventing the procession from along Hornby Road. Mr. Mody thought that that was not possible, and that if the crowd persisted in disobeying the order, a situation would be created in which it might be necessary to use force. It appeared, however, that Mr. Healy did not apprehend any such trouble, as he said that he was not going to use force even if the crowd did not go away. And since he seemed to have made up his mind, we thought no usful purpose would be served by pursuing the matter."

I have tried to reproduce above the purport of the interview. If it is correct, will you kindly write and say so?

Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) LALJI NARANJI.

The Millowners' Association,
Bombay, August 5, 1930.

My Dear Lalji,

I have received your letter. As far as I can remember, the statement correctly reproduces what transpired at the interview.

Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) H. P. MODY.

CONVICTION OF CONGRESS PICKETERS CHALLENGED.

—:o:—

Mr. Harkare's Application In The High Court.

EVIDENCE OF MOLESTATION OR THREATS NECESSARY UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The legality of the convictions of numerous Congress picketers of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area has been challenged by Mr. G. K. Harkare of Bombay, who has filed an application in the High Court, requesting that the records of the cases be sent for and examined by their Lordships with reference to the points raised by him.

Mr. Harkare in his application contends that under Section 3 of the Ordinance V of 1930 picketing is made an offence only if it is accompanied by molestation or threats or intimidation. Though the Magistrates took cognisance of the cases on the complaints of the police under Section 5 of the Ordinance, the police reports were not supported by independent evidence of the persons molested or of the onlookers. A vague statement of the police that the volunteers molested the shop-keepers or customers, without mentioning the names of the persons molested, the time and place of such molestation, and the manner in which they were molested, does not justify the convictions without evidence.

Nor was there recorded any evidence of the intention to molest any persons, since the Congress picketing is avowedly meant to be absolutely of a peaceful character.

ACCUSED'S "CONFESSION".

So far as the accused are concerned they have non-co-operated with the courts and have asked for their convictions without reference to their legality or otherwise of their picketing. Their statements, therefore, do not amount to confessions that may be said to be corroborated by police evidence.

The petitioner, therefore, submitted that there was a wholesale miscarriage of justice in the conviction of the picketers from the date the ordinance came into operation in Bombay.

The petitioner, therefore, prayed that under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court should send for the records of the various cases and set aside the convictions on the above grounds.

AS A THIRD PARTY.

Mr. Harkare, has made the application as a third party ("amicus curie") not concerned with any of the cases. His application is on a footing with the application of a gentleman to the Allahabad High Court questioning the legality of the conviction of Pandit Motilal Nehru and other members of the Congress Working Committee in

Hartal For A Week.

—:o:—

The Association of Bombay Merchants dealing in Swadeshi gray and fancy piece-goods, held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the Hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, to consider the situation arising from the arrest of Congress leaders and the police assaults on the Tilak day processionists on Saturday last.

Mr. Govindji Bhanji Vice-President of the Association, presided.

After a lengthy discussion of about two hours, the meeting passed the following resolution:

That the members of the Association should close their shops and observe Hartal till the decision of the Congress leaders' case in the Police Court, as a protest against the police assaults on Cruickshank Road on Saturday. A fresh meeting should be called to reconsider the situation after the decision of the case on Monday next.

TO HELP CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS!

—:o:—

Nationalist Christian Party's Concert.

To-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Under the distinguished patronage of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

European and Indian Music with oriental dances will be the attraction of this benefit concert.

Tickets can be had at the door.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The local cotton market is entirely closed owing to its being the third monthly day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

LARGE LINSEED EXPORT FROM INDIA

—:o:—

Prices Advanced On Covering

"Market steady an 'short' covering due slightly improved demand for nearby requirements. Crop progress in America, Canada and Argentina continues very promining. Large shipments of Indian Seeds is afloat and on arrival Oil demand will became slack. We favour sales now and on all advances."

—:o:—

Arrested Under 117 I. P. C. And Forest Act.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Aug 5.

Messrs. Dajisaheb Bedarkar, President Municipality, Akot, Lele, pleader and Jagannath Shastri all from Akot and Narayanrao Dhonde, a prominent worker of Borgaon, Manju, Shankar, Banaji, Kasar have been arrested under 117 I.P.C., and 230 of the Indian Forest Act.

BOMBAY'S CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

UNAUTHORISED HARTALS: WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

(Through B.P.C.C.)

As it has come to the knowledge of the Satyagraha Committee that various people have been going about the city proclaiming a hartal, and enforcing the closing down of the shops, the public are informed that no such hartal has been declared by Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

On occasions when hartals are decided upon by the Satyagraha Committee, due notice will be given to the shop-keepers and to the general public through the Press or by means of handbills.

—:o:—

RANDIVE HUNGERSTRIKES

(Through B.P.C.C.)

We understand that the Arthur Road Jail is full of sensation which is not known to the public.

It is alleged that Mr. Randive who was an A Class prisoner has gone on hunger-strike for the last four days in consequence of his A class privileges having been taken away. Messrs. Deshpande and four others are put in fetters and are given 8 hours' hard labour.

MEHERALLY IN HOSPITAL.

We also understand, that Mr. Meherally is admitted in the Jail Hospital as an indoor patient.

—:o:—

DR. HARDIKAR'S HEALTH.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

At the request of Sardar Vallabhbhai in the Court, Mr. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate gave a warrant allowing Dr. N. S. Hardikar to have X-ray treatment at the hands of Dr. J. L. Desai. Dr. Hardikar was accordingly taken to-day from the Byculla Jail and treated. Dr Desai has asked his patient to visit him every day till he is well.

Dr. Hardikar asks us to thank Dr. Desai for the good treatment he is receiving.

—:o:—

FOR SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

All Satyagrahi Volunteers who are not wholetime workers should attend the Congress House at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when the President, B. P. C. C., will speak to them on their future work.

—:o:—

SWARAJYA SABHA MANAGING COUNCIL.

The annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha was held on Sunday last (3rd August) when the following new Managing Council was elected.

President: Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-President: Sjt. Munshi Mirza Mahomedali.

Secretaries: Sjts. Madhusudan G. Bhandare and Rustomji N. Bapasola.

Treasurers: Sjts. Kamalnath B. Sanzgiri and Krishnarao B. Kamat.

Members of the Committee: Sjts. Krishnarao M. Wagle, Sampatrao R. Bhatt, Khandubhai M. Nasik, Jehangir B. Patel, Vaikuntrai A. Desai, Jaffar Jamal, Suleman Haji Isak, Jayashankar G. Thakkar, H. Y. Shaikh, Vishwanath N. Patankar.

—:o:—

SWARAJYA SABHA MEMBERS CONGRATULATED.

The following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on Sunday the 3rd August, 1930:

This meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on Sunday the 3rd instant congratulates Shrimati Sarojini Naidu the President and Sjts. V. N. Patankar and L. B. Niphadkar, members of this Sabha for the brave and meritorious act of courting imprisonment at the call of the Motherland.

—:o:—

STUDENTS' UNION AND VANAR SENA.

The Presidents and the Secretaries of all School Students' Unions are requested to attend at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in Union Boards' Office, (opposite Congress House) to discuss the future plans of work.

—:o:—

CONGRESS WEEK IN SUBURBS.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to observe a Congress Week, from 10th to 16th instant, to enlist Congress members. Volunteers will go from door to door.

—:o:—

TUESDAY'S ARRESTS.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on the 5th August.

Madan Laxman, Nivrutti Yesu, Shankar Bala, Baboo Khandu, Gangaram Maruthi, Babu Thaku, Mahamadshah Ahmedshah, Yeshwant Joyti, Krishna Ragu, Laxman Rama.

—:o:—

PRABHAT PHERY SANGHA.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangha informs that the meeting of the all Bombay Prabha Pheries which was to be held to-day (Wednesday) has been postponed on account of rain.

—:o:—

17 Fort Picketers Convicted.

—:o:—

In spite of inclement weather foreign cloth shops in Fort were picketed by Congress volunteers on Tuesday.

Twenty Congress volunteers were placed before Mr H P H Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged under the Picketing Ordinance.

Seventeen of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each while three were acquitted on their plea that they were only standing in front of the shops—and had no intention of picketing anybody from entering the shops.

—:o:—

Desh Sevika Sangh.

—:o:—

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh).

Picketing Sevikas are expected to be present at Sukhanand's Dharamshala to-day (Wdnesday) as usual, at the time given to them.

—:o:—

MANDVI SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

Mandvi Sevikas are expected to be present at the Dispensary of Dr. Saraswatibai at 8-30 in the morning to-day.

—:o:—

MEETING OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

Shrimati Kasturba To Speak.

—:o:—

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi will speak at the meeting of women to be held to-morrow (Thursday). Place and time will be announced later.

Resolved: Not To Sell Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

(Through Oomrath Sangram Samiti.):—

OOMRATH, August 4.

The foreign cloth dealers of Oomrath (Thasra Taluka) have resolved from this day not to sell foreign cloth. Eleven volunteers picketing liquor shops have been arrested.

A grand procession on the Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary Day as well as in protest of the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai went through the whole town bareheaded.

The tailors of this place have taken a pledge not to handle British cloth and the pan-bidi sellers have taken a pledge not to sell cigarettes.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AFFAIRS.

—:o:—

Strong Criticism Against Chief Officer.

"The Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust must go." This was the substance of a resolution moved before the meeting of the Bombay Improvements Board at its meeting held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday.

Mr. M. N Talpade moved that since the Improvements Committee have not as yet submitted the report called for by the Board on 11th April on the letter of resignation from the Chief Officer, Mr. Delves, the Board resolves that the request contained in the Chief Officer's letter be complied with, and the Chief Officer be allowed to avail himself of the leave applied for by him with effect from the 15th August 1930.

DERELICTION OF DUTY.

Mr. Talpade said that it was a long time since the resignation, or the letter which was tantamount to resignation, tendered by the Chief Officer was considered by the Board and referred to the Improvements Committee, which was asked to report on it within three months. For some reason or the other the Committee had remained silent on the question and up to now the Board was in the dark as to whether the resignation of the Chief Officer had been accepted, or his services were to be retained by the Improvement Trust. The speaker thought that the Improvements Committee had failed to carry out the recommendations of the Board and characterised their action as a dereliction of duty.

NOT MASTERS.

The history of the relations existing between the Board and the Committee, he said, were not at all satisfactory as could be noticed from the records of the Improvement Trust Board for a number of years since it was taken over by the Municipality.

The Committee seemed to think that they were the masters of the Board and that they were not bound either legally or morally to carry out the demands of the Board, or give effect to the resolutions passed by the Board even if the resolutions may have been passed unanimously or by a majority.

Proceeding, Mr. Talpade pointed out that the Chief Officer refused to carry out certain recommendations of the Board in the matter of the Budget presented in March last. Various cuts in the budget were suggested and the Chief Officer perseptorily said he would not like to work the scheme and he was unable to carry out the recommendations.

"SHOW HIM THE DOOR."

"When a servant of the Board refuses to carry out its order there is only one way left to the Board and that is to show him the door" said Mr. Talpade. It was with this intention that the Board referred the matter to the Committee.

The Chief Officer had given a letter of resignation already and the Committee had "sat tight" over it for over three months. It was the duty of the Chief Officer to carry out the recommendations of the Board faithfully. The officer having resigned in a huff, he could not now reconsider it. As for the argument that the Chief Officer was indespensable, Mr. Talpade was inclined to ohold that no one was indespensable.

Dr. S. Batliwalla, Chairman of the Improvement Committee, said that there appeared to be a misconception in the minds of some members that his Committee was intentionally delaying the Report on the resignation of the Chief Officer. He explained the various circumstances which were responsible for the delay in the submission of the report called for by the Board.

He also explained that when the Committee asked the Chief Officer to make the necessary adjustments in the budget, Mr. Delves had agreed to do so to the extent of cutting down the establishment so as to effect a saving of Rs. 2,04,000 instead of Rs. 2,80,000 as per the Board resolution as the latter could not be made without seriously affecting efficiency.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed for three weeks and in the meanwhile the Committee be asked to expedite the report. The amendment was seconded by Mr. R. S. Asavle.

Mr. Manu Subedar said that there was no hope of the finances proving as long as Mr. Delves was of the Improvement Trust in there. He had not lost a single opportunity of defying the Board's wishes.

The amendment of Sir Vasantrao was carried to a division and passed by 32 votes against 30 votes. It was then carried as a sustantive proposition.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

SEVA DAL RALLY.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of 'D' Ward to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House. Attendance is compulsory.

—:o:—

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 2nd instant, the total mortality 549 was 5 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.0. The mortality for the 31st week of 1929 was 491 and death rate 19.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1915-29 was 585 and death rate 23.8.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY. Results Of M. S. C. Exam. In French & German Translations.

The results of the M.Sc. examination in French and German translation, July 1930, were declared on Tuesday. The following candidates have passed the examination:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

MATHEMATICS AND FRENCH.

C C Mehta; M V Shitut.

CHEMISTRY AND FRENCH.

Y M Chakradeo: Olive Joseph

BOTANY AND FRENCH.

M C Billimoria; R E Cooper; R N Sutaria (Passed in thesis with Pass Class).

ZOOLOGY AND FRENCH.

G R Kshirsagar.

MATHEMATICS AND GERMAN.

N M Bhatt; V R Shah.

PHYSICS AND GERMAN.

V D Dabholkar; H D Mirchandani; R K Upadhyaya.

CHEMISTRY AND GERMAN.

J B Desai; G R Gogate; B M Kapadia; K V Lonkar; H M Mapara; G M Nabar; M V Nabar; R P Patel; N V Sohoni; V R Thosar; B H Yelburgi.

BOTANY AND GERMAN.

R D Asana; J J Chinoy.

BANGALORE CENTRE.

CHEMISTRY AND GERMAN.

D V Karmarkar; K W Khubchandani; S M Mistry; V C Parekh; Y K Raghunathrao.

—:o:—

Anjuman-I-Islam School.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

The students of the higher classes of the Anjuman-I-Islam High School observed Hartal on Saturday as a protest against alleged bad treatment by the head master. On Monday only the students of the fifth Standard observed hartal. On Tuesday the petition was sent on behalf of all the students to the Secretary demanding redress of grievances within a week.

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THIS is the most widely-used healing ointment in the world to-day. It is scientifically compounded from rare and highly-refined herbal essences of great soothing and antiseptic power. Zam-Buk is as successful in the treatment of simple injuries as it is for chronic skin complaints. Zam-Buk drives poison and disease out of the tissues; it stops pain and itching, and grows new skin. Medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

ZAM-BUK IS FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

STOP PRESS.

LORD BIRKENHEAD SERIOUSLY ILL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Lord Birkenhead is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia.—Reuter.

—:o:—

JAPAN RETAINS 2-SHIFT SYSTEM.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Osaka.—Committee of Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has vetoed International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association's proposal for abolition of two-shift system in cotton mills.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT STAMPS PROHIBITED

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that a rule has been made under the Indian Post Office Act, prohibiting the transmission of articles having thereon or on the cover thereof any matter which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order, or which is in furtherance of a movement which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order, or any matter which tends directly to cause loss or injury to any community or class of persons whatsoever.

Provision is made for the interception and disposal of any article which is found in the course of transmission by post to contravene the provisions of this rule. The notification will appear in the Gazette of India of the 9th instant and will take effect from that date.

It is understood that letters or post-cards bearing "boycott" labels such as have recently been in evidence, are liable to be destroyed under this rule.—A. P.

—:o:—

GANDHI CAP BAN LIFTED.

The Coconada correspondent of the "Hindu" says that following demonstrations a few days ago, the ban on Gandhi caps in Coconada has been lifted in the case of all persons. Hundreds of students and others are going about wearing Gandhi caps, as before. National Flags also have come into prominence.—A. P.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. October Highest 13.17 plus .27.

N. Y. October lowest 12.91 plus .01.

N. Y. December Highest 13.35 (2-50 p.m.).

N. Y. December lowest 13.06 (1-10 p.m.).

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Conditions drought affected area alarming. Same sections report 50 per cent deterioration past two weeks. Look for steady market with gradual upward trend pending Bureau Report."

Liverpool:—"Cotton weather dry hot."

Reuter:—Market tarly was quiet and dull, but later suddenly advanced on absence of rain in drought sections and covering by shorts.

Mrs. J. Nehru, Leaves For Allahabad.

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, a member of the Congress Working Committee, left Bombay for Allahabad on Tuesday night.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, DHOBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
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Dist. MONGHYR.

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LUCKY IN LOVE
Pathé Picture

MORE REPRESSION IN C. P.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Aug. 5.

The Central Provinces Government in a communique, states that despite the warnings given last week and the arrests made, further non-peaceful picketing has occurred in Nagpur and general unrest has continued. Consequently the Government has decided to apply Chapter One of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance to Nagpur District.—A. P.

—:o:—

MISS DAS GUPTA RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Dr. (Miss) Prabhavati Das-Gupta, who was arrested yesterday, was released to-day.—Free Press

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	13.15
To-day's Opening Rate	13.10
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	12.87
Difference	—.28

—:o:—

Broach Expectations J.-A. Rs. 206
Broach Expectations A.-M. Rs. 225

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	6.70
To-day's Opening Rate	6:88
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	6.86
Difference	plus .14

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Secretarial Diploma:—
54½ p.c. 6 Passes out of all India 13.
Accountancy Diploma:—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1930.

SUPREMACY OF THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

The stock taking of the situation in the country by the Working Committee could not but lead it to the gratifying conclusion that the Nation was worthy of congratulations "on the encouraging response, exceeding all expectations, which it had made to the call of the Congress." It noted "with gratitude the increasing participation in the present movement by all important minorities and by the Indian mercantile community". That the Congress commands the support of the minorities is evident to all except those whose interest it is to decry the Congress as unrepresentative of the minorities. They are too blind—and perhaps deliberately so—to see the daily evidence of an unmistakable and rapid accession to Congress ranks from amongst Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, Christians and Jews. Their response to the Congress call has been astonishing indeed. Nor has the Indian mercantile community lagged behind. The true extent to which the merchants have responded to the call of country at great personal sacrifice to themselves cannot be fully appreciated until the publication of trade figures for August. Meanwhile, signs are not wanting to show that the boycott of foreign cloth has been a complete success. Well may the Working Committee congratulate the dealers on "the spirit of sacrifice which they have shown in stopping further purchases, cancelling existing orders and suspending the sale of present stocks." The Working Committee has rightly paid a graceful tribute to the women's part. For the first time in the history of India's struggle, the world is witnessing the daily miracle of India's daughters—young and aged—fighting for her emancipation even at the risk of "assaults, abuses, lathi charges and imprisonment."

The supremacy of the Congress is undoubted to-day. It not only represents the hopes and aspirations of the Indian Nation but it also enjoys the latter's allegiance. The most eloquent proof of the fact is that 25,000 persons—both men and women—courted imprisonment in answer to its call. And we must not forget the success of the economic boycott. It is in keeping with this pan-Indian character of the Congress that its programme is sufficiently elastic to make it possible for every Indian, man, woman or child, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian or Sikh, to contribute his or her quota to the service of India. The stress that is laid on the vigorous propaganda for the use of truly Swadeshi articles and support to truly Swadeshi concerns—in the spheres of banking, shipping and insurance as well as others—does not require elaborate arguments to justify itself. It is necessary and all the more so, in view of the notorious propagandist leaflet issued sometime ago in Bombay regarding which we have yet to hear a word of regret from those who were responsible for that outrageous attack on Indian enterprise. Nor does the Working Committee's appeal regarding the economic boycott require any justification. The most effective way of compelling Britain to honour Indian political sentiments is, as pointed out by Dr. Besant, the boycott. It is India's weapon for winning freedom. There is no doubt that it involves loss to some of our countrymen. But, as the Working Committee has said, it is "part of the price which has to be paid for securing the freedom of their motherland."

The Committee has rightly paid a tribute to the spirit of non-violence displayed by the country. Successful non-violence as the basis of the Indian struggle cannot be denied by any impartial human being. And there is no Indian, be he a Congressman or a non-Congressman, who does not look with pride at the splendid demonstration of that wonderful spirit despite provocation and physical assaults. Unflinching adherence to non-violence is winning half the battle. "The Committee wishes to reiterate that the strict observance of non-violence by the people, in spite of the greatest provocation, is absolutely essential in the interest of the success of the campaign". This is the message of the Working Committee and we have no doubt that the Nation which has already won appreciation for its "remarkable manifestation of fearlessness and self-sacrifice" and non-violence, will continue to display the same spirit of non-violence until Mother India wins her freedom. Freedom cannot be won without determined work. Even Mr. Sastri believes that "the Irish would not have won Home Rule if they had not made trouble. Without trouble there was no advance." Whether we agree with him or not that "the trouble now being made in India was not of the right kind", who will not believe with him that "to make trouble of some sort was essential"? Only it must be non-violent. For it is by non-violence that India has to stand or fall.

VILIFYING THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Pundit Malaviya drew the attention of the Magistrate, before whom he was charged along with other distinguished accused, to certain comments by a contemporary which, he alleged, constituted "contempt of court". We publish elsewhere the effusions of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore referring to a case which is "sub-judice", a case which has assumed naturally a first class political importance but into the merits or demerits of which no newspaper can enter until Mr. Dastur has given his verdict But it takes the opportunity of vilifying in this connection the whole Congress organisation and particularly "Congress supporters in Bombay". They are accused of having taken advantage of "the feeling," that after the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru the rest of the Congress leaders should "be left alone", "for fear their arrests might hamper" the peace negotiations. The Lahore journal insults the memory of Lokmanya Tilak by saying: "One of India's chief forms of protest is to make capital out of dead man by pseudo-religious processions" and cites the Bombay effort to hold a procession "as a glaring example" of this. The vituperative essay concludes with the amazing assertion that "something in the nature of blackmail is being employed" to secure funds for the Congress. Evidently the "Civil and Military Gazette" is at its wit's ends to find fresh arguments for conducting its campaign of calumny against the Congress!

THE CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

—:o:—

Because we pointed out yesterday how officialom does not show any signs of helping to create an atmosphere for peace and thus contributing to the "Peace Negotiations." and because we took it to task for still continuing its "ruthless rule", "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail" chooses to accuse us of "trying to impede the efforts of those who are working for peace". It makes up for lack of argument in sustaining this charge by indulging in a diatribe against Congress leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and suddenly develops a soft corner for the MacDonald Government. Let us emphasize again that Congressmen are naturally unwilling to adopt a defeatist attitude merely because "peace talks" are in progress. The Congress has made repeated offers for an honourable peace and is even to-day ready and will always be ready for such peace. Those offers have been spurned. "Scrutator" conveniently forgets this, but that will not help his point, which evidently appears to be that Indian leaders must participate in the 'farce' of a Round Table Conference, because is not Swaraj to be won by "argument" at the Conference Table?

PETTY AND UNCHIVALROUS

Discrimination is observed in the treatment of the members of the Working Committee now in Byculla jail. It is a petty act. The C. I. D., by whose efficiency Government swear, ought to help them to realise that the status of both Mr. Sherwani and Dr. Hardikar is respectable enough to be an honour to their class "A". Their C. I. D will also inform them that Mr. Sherwani, in addition to being a prominent barrister of Allahabad, happens to be an ex-M.L.A. and, therefore, deserving of a wortnier treatment. Finally an ordinary sense of chivalry should demand that members of the Working Committee, honourable leaders of an honourable fight, be treated with the utmost respect possible. We emphasise this aspect of the matter for obvious reasons. And, of course, we assume that Government are not yet officially aware of the discrimination against the two members of the Working Committee.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

—:o:—

The annual report on the Bombay City Police for the year 1929 submitted to the Government of Bombay by Sir Patrick Kelly, the permanent Commissioner of Police, refers to the arduous task the Police had to perform throughout the year in dealing with the two communal riots and the labour strikes. 184 persons were killed during the communal riots "including persons shot by the military and the police." This year owing to the absence of inter-communal strife and of labour troubles, the Police have an easier time. They have to deal with disciplined, non-violent crowds, but the methods they employ in dispersing them have brought upon those who direct police operations the just criticism of Indians, to whatever school of political thought they belong. In the year 1929, Sir Patrick Kelly's report says, the Police "worked with a will though the strain at times was almost intolerable owing to lack of rest and food." He "never heard a grumble." There is no question about the high standard of discipline the Bombay City Police Constables posses but the public is entitled to demand that men with better education should be drafted into the force, that steps should be taken to introduce literacy amongst illiterate men already in service, and that the chances of those who have worked their way up into lower subordinate ranks for rising to superior positions should not be blocked. At present these chances are practically nil, because not seldom men from the British forces are drafted into the Bombay City Police as sergeants. When unemployment is rife in this country, why should preference be given to non-Indians, and adequate opportunity for promotion denied to Indian ranks? Of the Deputy Commissionerships not a single post was permanently held by an Indian. In 1929. Khan Bahadur Petigara was only acting as a Deputy Commissioner in the Special Branch for the first time.

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

—:o:—

TECHNIQUE OF BOYCOTT.

(By POLITICUS.)
VI*

Diving deeper into the mysteries of this subject, we find that to make the movement effective, we must control all those side-vents through which the Boycott agitation runs the risk of being defeated. Open assault, such as the one by the Picketing Ordinance, permits a rejoinder, which to those secret, round about methods of exercising a pressure on the boycotting forces is impossible to give. And, besides, a frontal attack, like an edict against boycott, will serve the Boycotter's purpose, to some extent, in that it will record the clear confession of the irresponsible Executive in this country of a failure of civilised methods of government.

BANKER'S VETO ON BOYCOTT.

But the indirect attack of the banker and the shipper is difficult to resist, because it is so uncertain and unperceived in its operation. The banker is the most to dread, since he holds the commerce of the country, and, through that, the industry, in his grip. The entire foreign trade of India is financed by non-Indian banks, the so-called Exchange Banks, mostly of British origin. We cannot expect them to sympathise with us in this movement. We must not forget that even when the trade in question is not Indo-British trade, they have a voice in its financing, thanks to the fact that London still acts as the clearing house for the settlement of all claims for or against India. Our discrimination, even if we were inclined to make any, as between British trade and that with other foreign countries, can be easily frustrated, if the Exchange banker decides to penalise any particular section of the trade, by curtailing the financing facilities he offers. He derives a handsome commission for himself out of this business. Assuming the gross total of India's foreign trade to be about 600 crores per annum, requiring credit on an average of 3 months to settle the claims arising out of this trade, and taking the average Indian rate of Bank accommodation to be 6 per cent, the banker's commission aggregates not less than Rs. 10 crores per annum. This must eventually be paid by the Indian producer or consumer

CHECK THE BANKER.

But quite apart from this high profit, the banker's power to frustrate all such national protests must never be minimised. The Exchange banks do business almost wholly with Indian money. They hold in India deposits aggregating, according to the latest available figures, some 70 crores; and if they want more they can always depend on the Imperial Bank of India to come to their rescue on very easy terms. With 70 crores, banks can do business of 350 crores or more. They hold, again according to the latest available figures, about 11 per cent of their deposit liability in cash at hand, a surprisingly small margin. Even the Imperial Bank, which acts as the Government Bank, holds 14 per cent, or 15 per cent; while the Indian joint stock banks are accustomed to keep a much wider margin for safety. Exchange Banks pay perhaps 2 per cent. on these deposits to their clients, and earn 6 per cent. or 8 per cent, on the same for their own profit. Given the turnover, the margin of profit naturally becomes greater for these banks, doing one of the safest kinds of banking business in the world. Despite, however, all this advantage enjoyed by dealings with the Indian people, these banks would, at the first chance, use every indirect pressure they can command to frustrate the Boycott Movement. They see the immediate consequence of a falloff in their own business, and profits; and hence their readiness to act for saving their own skin. The Indian's answer to such tactics must not be a pious exordium. They must make up their mind to take the banks in their stride as only a species of foreign business, involved in the general movement for boycott. If they withdraw their deposits from these banks, they would not suffer much loss, for the simple reason that they—the traders—are probably better able to employ these funds to greater advantage than the banks do for them.

ORGANISE YOUR OWN BANKS.

As for organising alternative Indian banking, the opportunity is too good to be missed altogether, without proving oneself guilty of criminal negligence. Exchange business has nowadays not the risk that unstabilised currency had a few years ago. And British banks are not the only financiers now of the trade of the world. If we organise an Exchange bank of our own, we shall have the hearty cooperation of all non-British financiers.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE.

The accessories of shipping and insurance will follow in the wake of banking. India seems, even at the present moment, to be better situated to tackle the shipping and insurance aspect of the foreign trade problem than the banking side. But, even here, the organisers of the Boycott Movement must make up their minds to a definite policy of rigorous exclusion of all non-Indian agencies operating in this field, and take all other constructive steps necessary to provide alternatives of our own. Shipping and Insurance accessories are perhaps the easiest to provide for by Indian skill and capital, since these are already organised in this country.

RATION SUPPLY.

Still deeper in the web of the technique of effective boycott lies the problem of "rationing supply" of indigenous produce as far as it can go; and providing a scale of regressive preference among foreign countries that seem to offer a lesser choice of evil. The former is immediately needed; for we cannot all of a sudden speed up our production to such a pitch as would meet all at once all our needs. If we would not have the boycott movement to result in a positive injury to us, we have no alternative but to organise supply, with some kind of a centralised depot or store, or at least some central bureau of complete information as to the available stocks; with another organisation to apply these stocks wherever they are wanted as a scientific system. The boycott movement, if prolonged, may have to take more minute forms; and organise the producers also into meeting the demand, in all its intensity and variety, as much as possible. Price-agreements will also have to be made with the producers, so as to prevent the country's need being turned into the producers' opportunity for plundering the rest of the community.

JUST DEMANDS OF LABOUR.

Finally Labour will not be content to be always and entirely exploited, on the pretext that this is a national demand. Every section of the community must, no doubt, be called upon to make a sacrifice in the cause of the nation. But the sacrifice must be proportionate to the ability of the individual. And the Labour part of the community is the least able to make this sacrifice, unless a definite minimum of wages etc., is guaranteed to them on the surety of the organisers of the National Boycott Movement. This is a very complicated and delicate question. But, given the will to solve it, a solution is not impossible to find.

ESTABLISH AN ORDER OF LESSER EVILS.

The preparation of a schedule of countries with whom trade may be maintained in so far as the indigenous supply, in spite of all efforts, does not prove equal to the irreducible demand is no less difficult, as it is a necessary item in the technique of successful boycott of foreign goods. The order of preference, or rather the order of least objectionability, as between our several foreign customers,—offers its own difficulty. We would not have King Stork substituted for King Log, as the result of our own prayers. Britain, though stronger than India in industrial equipment and commercial technique, has nevertheless been spoiled by prosperity, she has neglected her opportunity, while her recent competitors are forging in every instance so scientifically, that once they become entrenched in our markets, we would find it far more difficult to dislodge them, than to dislodge Britain. The latter's domination would have long since ceased to be effective in India, but for the political push she enjoys in matters of trade. The former, lacking the political pull that their rival has in the Indian market, are nevertheless yearly overhauling Britain in their race for commercial grip on India. We have, nevertheless, to provide that, rather than the boycott movement should prove abortive, there must be a chosen list of relatively acceptable customers, from whom we may buy, or to whom we may sell, without much harm to our national self-respect Such a list must be prepared and ready; and the national organisation in charge of the boycott movement must be entitled and authorized to negotiate collective bargaining for that portion of our aggregate commercial demand, which our own resources are inequal to meeting all of a sudden. Such wholesale agreements are by no means unknown to co-operative societies of one country, treating with the wholesale co-operative organisation of another. If we take a leaf out of this book, for the purpose of making our economic purpose fight, the boycott movement will be assured a success that it enjoys to-day only in dreams.

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on July 31, and August 1, 2, 4, and 5 respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

"Honey and Oil."

There are indications that in spite of their success in browbeating the MacDonald Government into accepting the proposition that the Opposition parties must be represented at the Round Table Conference, the Tory diehards, aided and abetted by Lloyd George, Reading and Company, are busy creating a bulwark of prejudice against any idea of going beyond the Simon recommendations in regard to Indian "reforms". The Northcliffe Press is denouncing the Viceroy for his "premature expressions of goodwill". Lord Birkenhead is busy attacking him and the Labour Government. In a recent interview he said: "India will reject every advance of the Viceroy's and the Government's and trouble and outrage will revive and increase as a result of their joint attempts to still the storm by feeding it with drops of honey and oil." India has seen little of these attempts "to still the storm" and the "drops of honey and oil" consist in the Ordinances and other repressive measures.

India and Dominions.

Criticising the suggestion of the London "Daily Mail" to invite Dominions to the Round Table Conference the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore asks with bitter sarcasm: "Did not an English-owned paper once refer to Indians as 'our subjects'? Is not India the milch cow of the whole world, with her elected representatives unable to protect her own industries without the goodwill of more than one foreign Government?" And the "Muslim Outlook" concludes with the ironical comment that "the best Round Table Conference to settle the future of India would be a conference composed entirely of White delegates with Indians altogether left out."

The Main Issue.

The spirit that inspired these remarks commands our admiration. We congratulate our contemporary on appreciating the fundamental basis of the Indian problem. There is no doubt, as the "Muslim Outlook" implies, that by far the main issue before the country—whether from the point of view of the present struggle or from that of the Round Table Conference—is India's subjection versus foreign domination. In the face of such an issue every other consideration becomes of very minor importance and must, if necessary, be relegated to the background. Under the stress of sectarian interests our communalists forget that they are emphasising the secondary to the prejudice of their primary obligation. Would it be too much to expect that the "Muslim Outlook" will help them to see the reality of the Indian situation in its true perspective?

H. G. Wells' Opportunity.

About four years ago, H. G. Wells, writing on the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, gave expression to an earnest desire to meet the judge—was not his name Fuller?—who had condemned them to death on tragically fantastic grounds. Wells wanted to talk to his man, probe into his mind and otherwise analyse him psychologically with a view to satisfying his philosopher's curiosity regarding the working of Judge Fuller's mental processes. Opportunity did not offer itself to Wells then. But now he can prosecute his long-postponed researches in India which has the additional qualification of being a dependency of Britain and therefore quite easy of access. H. G. Wells will find no dearth of "subjects" for the interesting experiments that he was contemplating in 1926. Indeed here he will find more remarkable specimens than Judge Fuller himself. For, while the latter found the greatness of America threatened by a living pedlar, the former see grave dangers to the British Empire in the inanimate Gandhi caps and in Indian cloth spun and woven by Indian hands. Wells must meet them, specially the Raja Sahib of Parlakimedi to whom Khaddar is not only a danger but a positively criminal pollution which rendered an assembly unlawful if a few members thereof were wearing it.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

CITY HUMMING WITH BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 4.

The city hummed, as it were, with the various activities regarding the Swadeshi and Boycott Week being conducted by the Youth League. Sunday was a College-students' day. From morning, hawking of Swadeshi goods began and the students did it so briskly that even the stocks van short within a few hours. The articles were neatly arranged in hand-carts and they were taken through the principal parts of the city by batches of volunteers.

After the hawking was over a procession of College-students, in the main, started from the Shivaji Mandir and returned to the Mandir again after passing through the chief streets. A public meeting was held there under the presidentship of Mr. K. N. Phadke. Speeches were delivered by the president, Mr. Kale, Nirantar, Thakore, Mrs. Champutai Agarkar and others on Swadeshi and Boycott. Mr. Phadke's speech was very effectiveY and he declared the intention of the Youth League to carry on the activities in spite of all the difficulties in the way. Mr. Kale also spoke in a very convincing manner. After the meeting, there was a bonfire of foreign caps.

Preparations for the observance of the Congress Week have begun on behalf of the Maharashtra War Council with the co-operation of the Youth League.

The "Dnyan-Prakash" has suggested editorially that, the Government must release Pandit Malaviya and others, if it wants real peace in India.

The defamation suit filed by Mr. Patade against the "Prabhat" of Bombay has been dismissed, as Mahatma Gandhi, the principal witness, was not allowed to be examined in jail.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Jadhav saw Mr. V. R. Shinde in jail. Mr. Jadhav criticised the Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Shinde is reported to have remarked that he had faith in the movement and that he was going to conduct it even after his return from jail.

The ceremony of opening the Congress Swadeshi Bhandar was performed this morning in the Kanhayya Mahal by Mr. H. V. Tulpule and speeches were delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Raja-Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and others on Swadeshi.

POONA RATES.

The following rates ruled on the 2nd of August in the Poona Market:—The rates are for one palla eq. 120 seers. Jaggery Rs. 21—25; Chillies Rs. 38—45; Ground Nut Rs. 31—32; Jowari Rs. 11—14; Bajri Rs. 16—20. Wheat fine Rs. 27—28; Tur Rs. 20—21; Rice fine Rs. 27—37; Vegetble oil Rs. 42—48; Cocoanut Oil Rs. 48; Ghee Rs. 150—210; Sugar Rs. 26—27.

—:o:—

Lectures In Poona.

—:o:—

On Friday the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m., the birthday of Prophet Mahomed will be publicly celebrated at the Bootee Hall Theosophical Society, in Poona Camp. Non-Mahomedans are especially requested to take part.

A public lecture will take place at the Bootee Street Theosophical Hall in Poona Camp on Sunday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to all.

The subject of the lecture which will be delivered by Mr. N. S. Marathe, is "Emotion and its culture."

"DO'S" AND "DON'TS" FOR REVENUE OFFICIALS

—:o:—

Mysore Dewan's Wholesome Advice.

Addressing the Conference of Amildars (Revenue Officers) at Bangalore, the Dewan of Mysore said:—

In Napoleon's army every man had a Field-Marshal's baton in his knapsack. Every man who joins the Mysore Service has an open road between him and the highest appointments in the State.

There are certain things which I would ask you particularly to bear in mind in the discharge of your duties.

Firstly, be accessible to all. The humbler the man, the more accesible and affable you should be to him. Do not wait for the raiyat to come to you. Go to him yourself, try to endear yourself to him, make him look upon you as his friend and guide. Let him feel that you are there to help him in every way you can, so as to enable him to live a happier life. In short, help to make ours a real "ma-bap" Government.

MIX WITH VILLAGERS.

You are, of course, aware that Government attach very great importance to Amildars camping in villages. Fleeting visits are worse than useless. Make it a point to spend at least a night or two in every village in your taluk, and establish personal touch with the people. You will then understand their wants better. Collect the villagers round you in the evenings, and have a free talk with them. Don't neglect the women. Let them also join in the discussions, and if they cannot participate, they will at least be interested listeners, as I know from personal experience. It will, in any case, do them good.

CHARACTER NOT EFFICIENCY.

If you carry a sufficient stock of sympathy, you can accomplish wonders. Without it nothing. However admirable rules and regulations may be, and however perfect the system of administration, it is, in the last analysis, the human element that counts. If that element is faulty, no system, whatever its merits as a system, can make up for the deficiency.

An edict was recently issued by the Honan Provincial Government enjoying greater care in the selection of Government servants. "It is not necessary that every member of Provincial Staffs," it says, "should be a clever person. It is necessary that they should have good character, faithfulness, and trustworthiness."

SPEAK OUT BOLDLY.

Finally, let me ask you not to hesitate to express your views freely on any matter of public importance with which you are concerned. Mere yes-men,—men, who concur with everything that their official superior says, are a great handicap, if not a positive danger. No man can really think himself infallible, because all of us have some record of mi takes in our career. Do not hesitate to correct your superior, if you think he is wrong, and encourage your subordinates to do the same to you. We are apt to acquire a taste for flattery. It is rather an ignoble taste even in our home or in the club; it is devastating if it affects one's public life.

BENARES BATCH FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AS SATYAGRAHIS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BENARES, Aug. 4.

Mr. V. A. Sundaram left tonight with 100 student volunteers of Benares Hindu University to offer Satyagraha as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Malaviya, Sardar Patel, and others. They reach Bombay on the 6th inst. Great excitement prevails among students. There was very impressive procession through city

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Meerut College Closed.

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MEERUT, Aug. 4.

The Meerut Government Aided College has been closed indefinitely. It is stated that yesterday the students hoisted the national flag at the hostel to which the Principal, Lt-Col. T. O. Donnel strongly objected. The students were warned, but they still wanted to repeat the hoisting of the national flag. The Principal thereupon issued a notice stating that the "College has been closed indefinitely and the hostel should be evacuated as soon as possible, not later than 12 noon on 5th August".

The City has declared a hartal in connection with the arrest of leaders at Bombay.—A. P.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR?

—:o:—

Propaganda Against Congress.

BALURGHAT, Aug. 3.

Anonymous leaflets have been broadcast here by an unknown agency deprecating the civil disobedience movement, eulogising the Union Boards, pointing out the immense misery caused by the boycott of British cloth and advising co operation with the Police for the maintenance of law and order.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA TO BECOME AIR PORT

—:o:—

French Concern To Start New Airmail Service.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

From January next, Calcutta will become an important air port for two big services linking Europe with the Far East, according to the "Statesman".

Compagnie Air-Orient, a French concern subsidized by the French Government, will start next January a fortnightly airmail service between Calcutta and Saigon, the capital of Indo-China, via Rangoon. The present service between Marseilles and Baghdad will be at the same time extended to Karachi linking Calcutta by train. The Service will carry mail at the first instance and when experience is gained of the route, passengers will be conveyed. The journey in either direction will take about 3 days.

The "Statesman" understands that the object of the Company is ultimately to extend the service to China and Japan.—A. P.

SARDAR KHARAGSINGH RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Because Akali Dal's Policy Is Too Weak

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The resignation of Sardar Kharagsingh from the presidentship of Shiromani Akali Dal has been accepted. Sardar Tarasingh was lected in his place. Sardar Khagsingh, it will be remembered, resigned, as he did not like the present policy and programme of Akali Dal, which he considered too weak.

At the resumed hearing of the ase against Sardar Amarsingh Jhabbal, Dictator, Punjab and Amritsar War Council, after some prosecution evidence was recorded in the Borstal Jail by Mr. Lewis, accused asked the Magistrate to expedite judgment, which the latter promised to deliver on August 6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Pre. Bureau Short Covering.

REPORTS OF 50 PER CENT DETERIORATION.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market recorded another spurt of 25 points influenced by reports of absence of rain over the drought section; over the week-end. It was anticipated that a fair portion of the speculation short interest was likely to be covered before the Bureau's forecast. This anticipation has proved true as the advance which was recorded in the prices of American Cotton, both at New York and New Orleans Markets was due to active short covering. The reports of crop deterioration also discouraged selling and in the present narrow trading condition, it is not surprising to see a sudden advance. We do not favour to be much impressed with reports of 50 per cent deterioration in some sections during the past two weeks. It is very common in the United States of America to send alarming cables and if the experiences of past years are recalled the beauty of such cables will be easily grasped. It is impossible even for an expert to find out the extent of deterioration in term of Bales in the absence of the figure of the area affected. Such reports of deterioration particularly at this time of the year are not unusal and while we do not believe to follow such news boldly, we prefer not to increase short interest for the time being.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange opened at a rise of 6 points for October and unchangtd for December. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 10 points from the opening level. At this level the market assumed hardening tendency which continued through out the session and prices closed at a net rise of 17 to 28 points spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 25 points to 13.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 28 points with spot cotton 30 points higher at 12.72c.

The Liverpool Cotton markt was closed on Monday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

There has been a fair Spot demand. The Futures market continues to be more dependent on weather conditions affecting the new crop than on any other circumstances. Prices have fluctuated, but the market closed steady, chiefly on covering purchases prior to the holidays. The Egyptian section has again been almost entirely controlled by the movements of the American.—(Reuter)

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth:—The effective demand from all quarters has been discouragingly small, but latterly a rather better enquiry has been reported, probably owing to the steader prices of cotton. Sinns are not wanting that goods are needed, but the turnover is still unsatisfactory. Business with India continues to be very restricted, but occasional transactions are still being arranged with China and other Far Eastern markets. There has been some expansion of enquiry from Egypt and a few of the Near Eastern markets, but it has chiefly been for small lots. Yarns:—Users continue to operate cautiously. In the Egyptian section combed qualities have been in moderate request, but the demand otherwise is still poor.—(Reuter).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	13.15 + .25
December	13.32 + .23
January	13.33 + .17
Middling Spot	13.10 + .25

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	12.92 + .28
December	13.10 + .27
January	13.16 + .24
March	13.38 + .27
May	13.50 + .25

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 4.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	Unquoted
October. (New Contract)	12 70
January, „ „)	12.88
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
October	Unquoted
October, (New Contract)	12 69
January. („ „)	12.95

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

London.—Four memorials for 40,000 officers and men of British Empire whose bodies were never found, were unveiled on Monday at Loos by Sir Nevil Macready, at Visenartois by Sir Walter Braithwaite, at Louverval by Sir Louis Vaughan representing Byng and at Pozieres by Sir Smith-Dorrien.—Reuter.

Copenhagen.—Hirth and Weller arrived at Reyjavik, and are not proceeding to Greenland owing to lack of landing-ground. They are consequently sailing for Montreal with aeroplane.—Reuter

LIBELLING THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Lahore Die-Hard Paper's Mischievous Insinuations.

IS IT NOT CONTEMPT OF COURT?

Under the caption "Bombay Congress Tactics" the "Civil & Military Gazette" writes:—

"Since the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru no Congress leader of consequence there has been incarcerated. In consequence there has been a feeling that the remainder who are not in jail have been left alone, for fear that their arrest might hamper the negotiations which are going on between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one hand and the Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi on the other. This has been responsible in no small measure for the renewed activity of the Congress supporters in Bombay.

It was obvious that they were out to make trouble when they announced that they proposed to hold a procession in memory of Tilak and blankly refused to observe the restrictions placed upon it by the police. One of India's chief forms of protest is to make capital out of dead men by pseudo-religious processions and this is another glaring example. We are glad to read, however, that the Government of Bombay have on this occasion taken the bull by the horns and have arrested all the leaders. It is to be hoped that the sentences dealt out to them will be such that they will be kept out of mischief for a considerable period.

The stories of happenings in Bombay make depressing reading, and we learn from those who have been there recently that the visitor is led to believe that the Congress has full charge of the place. People in the streets are subjected to insults and humiliation that would not be possible if a tighter rein had been kept on the earlier activities of Congress workers. There is no doubt whatever that Bombay at the moment is the danger spot of India and it is surprising to learn what sway the Congress volunteers hold there. Bengal, on occasions such as this, has, in the past, been regarded as the seat of everything subversive but thanks to the vigilance of the police Calcutta remains quiet and law-abiding citizens can go about their daily task unmolested by Gandhi-hatted youths who in Bombay, appear to snap their fingers at the police.

What surprises most people is where the money is coming from to finance these daily demonstrations, especially at a time when business is at a standstill and the chief person affected is the big Indian merchant. But some light is shed on the problem by the publication of the news that something in the nature of blackmail is being employed to extort money from merchants and traders as the price for non-molestation. We sincerely trust that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay are carrying out diligent enquiries into these allegations, which brings not only the recipients but those who have given way to such pressure within the reach of the law."

"DO NOT JOIN CONGRESS," SHOUTS SHAUKAT ALI.

"Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" Reply Bandra Muslims.

(From A Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Aug. 5.

Having failed in his efforts to keep Bombay Muslims away from the Congress movement, Maulana Shaukat Ali is now angling for support to his reactionary creed in the suburbs.

On Monday, August 4, at about 7-30 p.m., "His Mightiness" honoured the Bandra slaughter-house to pursuade his co-religionists of that locality to keep as far away from the Congress as they possibly could.

Having offered his "Maghrib" prayers in the mosque nearby, the Maulana appeared on the verandah of Kondaji Bapu's chawl and harangued, in his usual excited manner, the passers-by, numbering about 150 who had gathered on the road and the adjoining space to hear him.

AN ANACHRONISM.

"Hindus are consolidating themselves. They are going ahead. Muslims, too, should organise themselves under the banner of the Khilafat", exhorted the Big Brother.

A member of the audience was heard to remark: "Is not your Khilafat organisation a huge anachronism?"

The Maulana pretended not to hear him.

"Do not join the Congress movement, for thereby you will be strengthening the Hindu cause", proceeded the Khilafatist leader.

"Are you not repudiating your own and your brother's pakhs" said a voice, but the Maulana evidently thinking discretion was the better part of valour, did not stop to explain the charge of inconsistency which the interruption had levelled against him.

"MAHATMA KI JAI."

At this stage, the audience of 150 began to dwindle down. The Maulana tried to call them back by raising his gruff voice to a higher pitch. But the stunt failed and the whole crowd broke away from the "meeting", with loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Hindu-Mussalman Ki Jai."

FLOOD OVER 200 Sq. MILES.

(From A Correspondent.)
SHIKARPUR, Aug. 4.

The latest danger from floods is to a railway line between Habibkot and Ruk, where water overflows the railway line. The flood covers over 200 square miles. About half a mile from the municipal limits there is one sheet of water on eastern (river side) and northern sides. The main current divides few miles on east into two sections, one rushing towards Garhiwasin, threatening the town and another towards south. This is now increasing in volume, threatening the railway line. North-western perennial barrage canal has been breached in about "taki" ninety. Water is rushing to Aurangabad and Amrot Garhiyasin. Ruk road is under water. The Flood Protection Committee had sent the following telegram last night to the Chief Engineer, Executive Engineer, Shikarpur, Canals Collector, Sukkur, "extremely alarmed at hearing Mr. Fatehchand, Assistant Engineer's going to Shahpur is most dangerous for Shikarpur. We regard that Mr. Fatehchand is indispensable and earnestly appeal to cancel the order. We are appealing to the Government."

PITEOUS APPEAL FOR HELP.

It is regrettable that the engineering department is not vigilant about Shikarpur and Garhiyasin talugas. The representatives of villages, threatened with flood, are piteously appealing for help.

K. E. M. COLLEGE AT AMRAOTI.

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Principal Closes Indefinitely.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 3.
(By Mail.)

On account of the complete hartal observed by the students including those in the Residency. Principal Mr. F. P. Tostevin has closed King Edward Memorial College, Amraoti, for an indefinite period. Hostel students, it is said, were asked to give a pledge that they would not participate in hartals in future as a condition precedent to their attendance at the college and the students are said to have refused to give any such pledge.—A. P.

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6 MONTHS R. I. FOR HARBOURING SATYAGRAHIS

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CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Bijayachandra Hazra, a Swarajist member, of the Howrah Municipality, and Secretary, Local Congress Committee, was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, to six months rigorous imprisonment for harbouring volunteers for unlawful purposes. He was further sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for abetment in the commission of a offence by more than ten persons and was also fined Rs. 200, in default to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

200 BAGS OF LIVERPOOL SALT REACH RANGPUR

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Attempts To Deliver Fail.

C. D. COUNCIL OFFICERS AND 11 VOLUNTEERS RECOVER FINE.

RANGPUR, Aug. 1.

The local Congress Committee having obtained information to the effect that 200 bags of Liverpool salt had arrived at the local Railway station and that these bags were lying in the Railway godown for clearance despatched some volunteers to picket the Railway godown and all its approaches with a view to prevent those bags of salt from being removed from there by the dealers with the result that the dealers in spite of their best endeavours could not get hold of any cooly cart or any other mode of conveyance to remove the bags of salt from the station godown.

On receipt of this information the District Magistrate accompanied by the Superintendent of Police and the entire Thana staff with a large contingent of armed police force appeared on the scene the next day, and tried to help their dealers to remove their articles from the station yard. The Magistrate and Superintendent of Police first requisitioned the services of a motor bus for removing the salt bags from the station yard but the driver of the bus declined to undertake the job for foreign salt bags and disappeared, from the scene after locking the key of the switch of the car.

These attempts failing the other modes of conveyance were tried but to no effect. The Magistrate and party then withdrew from the scene leaving some police officers and some armed police force to guard the car and the salt bags for the night.

The volunteers as usual remained in the locality for the whole night. It was reported that arrangements would be made the next morning to import some cart from the moffussil to remove the salt bags to ther destination.

On the next morning the dealers arrived at a compromise with the congress volunteers according to which the latter agreed to allow the former to remove the consignment of foreign salt on the former undertaking to keep the stock in the custody of a third party and not put any part of it for sale in the local Market. After these terms were agreed to by both parties volunteers were preparing to withdraw when suddenly the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police with a large number of Police and armed force arrived on the spot and arrested Mr. Manindranath Biswas, Captain District Volunteers' Corps, Mr. Mani Krishna Sen, pleader, Secretary, Local Civil Disobedience Council, Mr. Pabitra Kumar Bhattacharje Asst. Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council and 11 volunteers who were taken to the Kotwali thana.—Free Press.

BEQUEST FOR HINDU UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

For Village Education.

BENARES, Aug. 4.

The late Jagannath Prasad of Benares, who carried on business in coal in Calcutta, left a will bequeathing his property to several educational institutions. In accordance with his will Rs. 100,000 has been given to the Benares Hindu University Rs. 50,000 to the Gurukul at Kangri, Rs. 25,000 to the National Council of Education, Calcutta, and Rs. 1,20,000 to other educational institutions.

The will also directs the foundation of a high school at Benares, a sum of Rs. 100,000 to be spent on purchasing a piece of land for the school and erecting a building on it, and another lakh to be invested in Government securities for the maintenance of the institution.

The residue of his estate is to be handed over to the Benares Hindu University to be invested by them in Government securities, the income from it to be spent on primary education in villages in the Benares division.—A. P.

TRANS-OCEAN FLIGHTS

—:o:—

Essentials Of Success.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.

Wing-Commander Colmore, one of the officers of R-100, addressing the Canadian Club, described the construction of R-100 as a successful experiment, but said that with larger airships, approximating to a capacity of 7½ million cubic feet, a uniform speed of seventy knots was necessary if trans-ocean flights were to be commercially successful.

Dirigibles, however, would not be able to compete with other methods of transport over shorter distances, but would score where oceans were to be traversed.—Reuter.

43 CONVICTS RELEASED.

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To Make Room For Others.

CUTTACK, Aug. 4.

43 convicts were released from the Cuttack Jail by the jail authorities before their period of sentence expired to make room for others.

The number of political prisoners at present at Cuttack jail is 150 —Free Press.

HARTAL AT DHULIA

(Through the Congress Committee.)
DHULIA, Aug. 5.

A huge procession marched through the thoroughfares of Dhulia. As a protest against the arrests of Sardar Vallabhbhai and others, a complete hartal was observed here.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS AT SURAT.

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Messrs Gandhi, Naik And Shivdusani Flout Congress Mandate.

—:o:—

SURAT, Aug. 4.

In all six candidates have submitted nomination papers to the Collector of Surat for one seat for Surat City and two rural. Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Sardar Dawar, and Mr. T. K. Modi are contesting both rural and city non-Mahomedan constituencies, while Rao Bahadur B. P. Naik and H. B. Shivdasani who resigned owing to civil disobedience movement stand for rural constitutency and Mr. G. N. Ghael and Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai for the City.

It will be interesting to note that 23 toddy shops licences out of 30 in Surat City have been already disposed of fetching about 65 per cent of last years price.—A. P.

ALL AMUSEMENTS GIVEN UP.

—:o:—

To Help The National Cause

BRAHMANBARI, Aug. 1.

All the local Football teams have suspended their game in view of the present situation. They have also given up all other amusements and devoted their energies to help the national cause in every possible way.—Free Press.

AFGHAN TROUBLE

—:o:—

People Evacuate Kohistan

PESHAWAR, Aug.

King Nadir Shah's newspaper "Islah" publishes the following account of the earlier stage of the Afghan trouble:—

On Friday the 26th of July that Aghasarai a battle took place between the insurgents and a detachment of Afghan troops under Firqamishar Rouzdinkhan lasting nearly half an hour. Three men were reported to have been killed among insurgents who, it was said, then ran away. Rouzdinkhan was staying in his village awaiting orders to launch an attack. People of Jabulsaraj, Saraikwaja and Charikar were awaiting orders for making an attack. A Gang of insurgents was stated to have gathered at Kalun. The War Ministery, ordered that the people of Kohistan should be instructed to remove their families to safety as rebels would be bombarded.—A. P.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS

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TAKLI PROCESSION

—:o:—

The third Gandhi day was observed in Bombay by various functions by the public and under the Congress auspices.

One of these was the "Takali" Procession organised by the volunteers of the C Ward (Bhuleshwar) Congress Committee. Despite the heavy rain in the morning, a fairly large number of volunteers assembled at the Congress House in the morning at 8 o'clock. Forming a procession, they paraded through Girgaum, Kalbadevi and other localities to Bhangwadi where the procession dispersed.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

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Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street), Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 15th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period on rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothe
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
—:o:—
Aug. 5.
Essen, Parchburg, Hamburg.
Gandara, McLean, Moulmein.
Jalabala, Roy, Rangoon.
Akbar, Ward, Jeedah.
Trekeive, Kent, Karachi.
Ahmedi, Chaumont, Tuticorin.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 6.
Hesione, Williams, Dunkirk.
Argonanta, Vines, Abadan.
Bankura, Darkee, Persian Gulf.
LOADING.
Aug. 5.
Steamer Altenfels for Hamburg.

S S Essen:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Essen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddoh, with a cargo and passengers.

S S Trekeive:—The M M Coy's steamer Trekeive, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general corgo.

S S Ahmedi:—The S Hasam Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S S Hesione:—The J F Coy's steamer Hesoine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Argonanta:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Argonanta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo ond passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
TUESDAY, 5th August, 1930.
1 Altenfels, Karachi, 8-8, L Edward Ltd.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 8-8, M M and Co.
4 Hesione, Tuticorin, 5-8, J Finlay and Co.
6 Castalia, Karachi, 14-8, Graham T Co.
7 Shidzuoka Maru Japan 12-8 N Y Kaisha.
8 Bovenkerk Rotterdam 10-8, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Stolzenfels, Hamburg, 6-8, L Edwards Ltd.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
11 Essen, Hamburg, 8-8, Volkart Bros.
12 Trekieve, Havero, 10-8, M M and Co.
14 City of Derby, New York, 7-8, F F Campbell and Co.
15 Sturmfels Hamburg 8-8 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Burma Maru, Japan, 7-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Bankura, P Gulf 3-8, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah 8-8 M M and Co.
7 Jalabala, Calcutta, NF, Scindia S N Co.
15 Indira, M'Coat, 7-8, The New Bombay Steamship Ltd.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
B Gurna, Rangoon, 6-8, M M and Co.
C R Gaudaro, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.
F Akbar, NF, 6-8, T Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-8, L Naranji and Co.
L/M Dalgoma, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Unicoi M Goa NF, L Edwards Ltd.
K Varsova, Busrah, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM HAMBURG
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Itallana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Venezia 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Streefkerk 5-8 & 8 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 F F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30. F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
Tampa 5-8-30 L Edward Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATE
Bankura 31-7 30.
Skuld 31-7-30.
Parvati 31-7-30.
Jamnagar 21-7-30.
Talite 1-8-30.
City of Neurasth 30-7-30.
Benares 30-7-30.
Badarpur 30-7 30.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-7-30.
City of Derby 31-7-30.
Hesione 1-8-30.
Tapanoeli 1-8-30.
Padma 1-8-0
Mantua (Cargo brought from B. P. Stn. by carts). 1-8-30.
Unicoi 2-8-30
Halldor 2-8-30.
Netravati 2-8-30.
Vita 2-8-30.
Shidymoka Maru 2-8-30.
Boreakirk 4-8-30.
Stolzenfels 4-8-30
Essen, 5-8-30
British Sailor 4-8-30
Morea (by boats) 4-8-30
Janaki 4-8-30
Irrawadi 4-8-30
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 6-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore. 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 15-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 14-8-30, G T Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Trekeive, 10-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Derby 7-6-30, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicoi, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Sturmfel, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
Bovenkerk, 10-8-30, E D Sassoon and Co.
Essen, 8-8-30, Volkart Bros.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Altenfels, 8-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF M M and Co.
Vita, NF, M M Co.
FOR KOBE.
Burma Maru, 7-8-30, O S Kaisha.
Shidzuku Maru 12-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala NF S S N Co.
Queda, NF, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna NF, M M Co.
Gandara, M M and Co.
STEAMERS FOR.
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headland, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 4,170, Kelly, G T Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Trekeive, 3,230, Kent, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sturmfels 3834 Hadgerson L Edward Ltd.
Stolzenfels 4708 Frisins L Edward Ltd.
Essen, Volkart Bros.
Altenfels, 5,071, Elbo, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
C Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.
Unicoi, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Burma Maru, 2,678, Shirai, O S Kaisha.
Shidzmoka Maru, 3,018, Ino, N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
Vita 1955 Betaugh M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.
Queda, 2,329, Smith, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna 2230 Brown M M Co.
Gondara, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa 3307 Fahle7 M M and Co.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Silverpine 3015 Irvine L Edward Ltd.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadle, M M and Co.
Ahmedi, 1,331, Chaumons, S Hasoon.

EXPORTS.
Aug. 5.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—6 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 6 bales animal skin, C G Merchant; 10 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 32 bales animal skin, A Abdulla and Co; 48 cwts condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons; 3,952 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts Brass ware, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Trekieve for London:—3,162 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Steel Bros; 1,012 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 5 cases Bristles, Jeena and Co.

For Port Said:—940 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—2,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 5,928 cwts, groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 2,970 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 40 tons Bauxite ore, Shirajpur Syndicate.

For Liverpool:—7,000 cwts myrabollums, C Jivanlal and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, K Bros; 5,928 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 63 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 25 boles cotton thread waste, Indan Produce Expert Co.

S S Bavenkirk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 98 bales cotton raw, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy; 110 balos cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Ghent:—375 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Rotterdam:—8,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Antwerp:—1,000 cwts copra cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 2,000 Linseed cakes; H V Oomerbhoy; 2,000 cwts groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Unicoi for Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton thread waste, K Visram and Co.

S S Sternbels for Hamburg:—7,440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdom:—165 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—165 bales cotraw, Gill and Co.

S S City of Derby for Philadelphia:—57 cks goat skin, Brisker and Co.

S S Essen for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Japon Cotton Tdg Co.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—05 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotetrdam:—440 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Shidzoka Maru for Kobe:—00 bales cotton raw, Japon Cotton Tdg Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Vokart Bros.

For Shanghai:—1,600 baes cotton raw, Rolli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 21 bales cotton row, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osoka:—3 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Aug. 5.

S S Hesione, Agents J Finlay and Co, from Liverpool:—205 cases cotton yarn, 230 cases cotton goods, 16 cases cotton and A silk, 101 cases cottons, 80 cases silk yarn, 45 cases bobbins, 50 cases Tallow, 30 cases gum, 32 cases gin, 208 cases E'ware, 50 cases tiles, 1,887 cases soap, 375 cases springs, 30 cases Axles, 25 cases motor cars, 50 cases glycerine, 36 cases biscuits, 550 cases machinery, 59 cases copper wire, 60 bdles steel kegs, 30 bdles bars, 1,450 bdles rivets, 64 bdles circles, 36 bdles joists, 25 bdles Galvd ridging, 148 bdles plates, 180 kegs lead, 94 drums Lub oil, 75 drums Lub grease, 773 drums paint, 30 drums Creosote oil, 74 drums dyes, 363 bdles tubes, 4,498 bdles Cement sheets, 1,258 bags Chemicals.

From Glasgow:—93 cases cottons, 20 cases boiler compound, 137 cases machinery, 6 cases wine, 890 cases beer, 616 cases whisky, 107 cases cotton thread, 53 cases E'ware, 400 drums points, 61 bdles steel rivets, 100 bdles steel shovels, 26 bdles steel joists, 598 bdles steel Pipes, 140 bdles steel sheets, 144 bdles steel angles, 214 loose cisterns, 100 bdles fire clay, 4,775 bdles fire bricks.

S S Bankura, Agents M M and Co, from Bahrein:—14 bdles silver coins, 8 Nos. Empty Drums.

From B'Abbas:—10 bdles M roots,

From Busrah:—2,355 bags wheat.

From Mohmerah:—319 bags wool, 34 bogs skin, 48 bags Attari, 19 bags gum, 18 bags reeds.

From Bushire:—45 bags almonds 27 bags attari, 720 bags C reeds, 11 bags P seeds.

From Muscat:—1,102 bags sardines, 1,132 bags dates.

From Karachi:—152 bdles kishmish, 20 bags gum, 339 bags gram, 54 bags flour, 175 bags wheat, 16 bags appricots.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
—:o:—
Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Sept. per bushel $83-7/8 up 3-7/8.
Dec. per bushel $94-3/8 up 3-7/8.
Mar. per bushel $98-3/4 up 3.3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Sept. 18.04 up 44.
Oct. 18.12 up 42.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
—:o:—
New York, Aug. 4.
Demand Bills 486.97

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
—:o:—
New York, Aug. 4.
Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7
Quality, Spot 7-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
—:o:—
New York, Aug. 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 4.

October	12.92+.28
January	13.13+.28
Middling Spot	12.72+.30

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THE SWADESHI BAZAR
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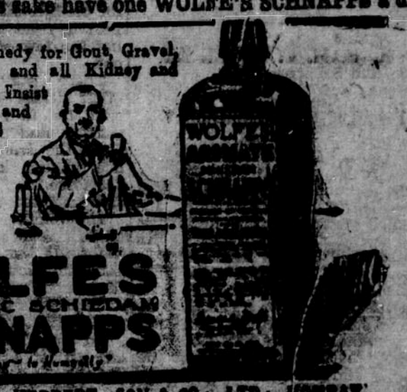
AT
MADHAV BAUG, C. P. Tank.
Thousands have visited and gone Satisfied.
If you have not, COME TO-DAY.
Bazar Time:—2 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.
P.S.—Musical Concert by Master Himat, To-day Evening.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.
THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.


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PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist.
ELLORE,
(W. Godavary Dt., Madras Presidency).

What the People Say

TODDY SHOPS AUCTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Never before in the history of the Excise administration of Bombay, the presiding officer had witnessed such an uncommon sight, as he did some days ago at the Town Hall. Public auctions of the licences were advertised and held but were never postponed, leaving the administrators at their wit's end. The prospective bidders would thrive like bees around the auction block and await with palpitating hearts any announcement made by the officers. The new comers were courted and protected whoever they were by the officers encouraged to raise the bids and thus fill the coffers of the Government. Money, more money and still more money used to be the guiding principle of the officer that presided over such auctions. Taking advantage of the gambling spirit that underlies such auctions, bidders were encouraged from time to time to bid higher and higher. With the result that the Government won and the licensees lost.

This year, however, the Government decided to invite tenders with the fond hope that the licensees would at least pay the last year's revenue. To their great chagrin the licensees offered only one-fourth of the expected revenue. The Government were not to be dismayed by such tactics manoeuvred by the licensees. The Government knew the 'chicken'-hearted customers they had to deal with. So the auction sale was advertised. The lamb-like licensees, the erstwhile proteges of the Government were to be escorted by the benign Excise and the City Police through the rank and file of the fair Sevikas lest the Sevikas might 'assault' or 'molest' these innocent looking bidders. But alas, the bidders would not even go and touch the lowest step of the Town Hall.

Had there been more diplomacy and had they relied less on the meekness of their customers, there would have been an amicable settlement long ago; and I am told that the then Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. was not unwilling to withdraw the picketing on certain conditions. But, the disregard of the prevailing conditions by the authorities and the strenuous efforts of the Congress ultimately led the licensees to offer a united front and stand firm to their guns. This was a spectacle which has no parallel in the Excise history of the city! In ordinary circumstances the Collector of Bombay is the demi-god with unlimited powers to do and undo things suggested by his subordinates. The arbitrary powers vested in the heads of the departments made them dreader and worshipped by the licensee and his 'family.' A word or rather a gesture from the meanest person in the office was respected. Such was the state of affairs witnessed until now; but the Congress had greatly disillusioned the man in the trade and has roused the patriotic feelings and self-respect that lay dormant beneath the servile mentality.

The part played by the secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Association in bringing together the Bhandarees and the Parsis all under one banner must not be forgotten. Some of the greedy merchants that used to vie with each other to procure more shops forgot their native passion and even received nonchalantly the news that some of their own lucrative shops were lost to them. Even the humblest licensee who happens to be a poor widow stood by the side of her colleagues and saw her own shop taken up by another. The license fee for this shop is a mere pittance but this shop was the sole source of her maintenance. This incidence reminds us of the poor widow in the Bible who gave her last farthing in the charity. All glory to her!

Out of nearly two hundred shops thirty-four are reported to have been given away. Some of these shops, I am told, are bought by a syndicate which according to the rules is illegal and the rest are bought by some of the old vendors. No Bhasdaree has bought a shop.—Yours, etc.,

BAPUJEE.

Dadar, July 26.

—:o:—

'KAM'S DISCLAIMER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I crave your indulgence to spare a few lines to make my position clear? As you know full well my pseudonym 'KAM" has been well-known to the readers of your paper in particular and to readers of other papers in general. Having had the privilege of writing in your paper, every day, three years ago, for full one year and even before and after that the readers can not forget it so soon—even though the memories of many persons in these days are very short. I was, therefore, surprised to find, in the issue of the 16th ultimo, of your morning contemporary, a letter written by some one under the same pseudonym. My surprise turned into a shock when I found therein the most nonsensical stuff that I ever had the misfortune to read. Writing on the "Noisy Propaganda" subject, the worthy asks the Police Commissioner to order lathi charges on the participants of "prabhat feries". Failing that the worthy, as a good citizen and loyalist, wants permission for self and shortsighted persons of his ilk from the Commissioner to clear away the "singers" himself, condescending to give timely and public warning" to "their Red Cross organisation to get ready for action"!

I sent immediately a disclaimer coupled with a sharp reply, to the worthy editor of the paper concerned; but he published a few extracts only, in its issue of the 21st idem. I would not have minded it had he given my letter the same prominence that he did to that of the 16th. While the latter appeared on page three in the "Our Readers' Views" my reply the Bori Bunder Burra Sab was good enough to publish on the last but one page (that is 15th, of its issue of 21st, just below "Mainly for Women" columns! The result was that while many persons read the first letter, my reply was not read by at least some, if not many, of them. Again referring to the subject a writer in one of your latest issues (July 29) refers rather sarcastically to this when he mentions "when the 'Times of India's' Kams and Jams are offering themselves as Hon. Police and Magistrates, etc." It is with a view to assure readers that I have not written the nonsense contained in the letter of 17th that I have ventured to encroach on your valuable space. I had sent in my reply above stated signed as "KAM—No. 1". As, however, I have made everything sufficiently clear there is no need of extending my short and sweet pseudonym, but I will retain it as before.—Yours, etc.,

KAM.

MAHARASHTRA KHADI SANGH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day an article appeared under the name of Mr. Dave, in your paper, in which he has said that there is no arrangement for getting hand spun yarn woven into khadi in Bombay except Mr. Jerajani. But I may point it is not so. There are association existing in Bombay who are doing this sort of work e.g. the Maharashtra Khadi Sankha.

To make this known to the public, so that they may get their yarn woven into khadi, I seek the columns of your esteemed journal which is doing so much for khadi movement.

The Maharashtra Khadi Sangha represents the 'All-India-Spinners' Association in Maharashtra Division, in which Bombay and Thana districts are situated. It does consist of Marathi speaking people only but people of all caste, creed, sex religion and languages, living in these districts.

Conditions for receiving yarn.

(a) To get one's own cloth woven into khadi—at least four pounds of yarn be given at a time. It will be easy to give 4 lbs. at a time if four or five friends join together.

(b) If one has not got so much the Sangha accepts less and gets —stockings, Hoses, Socks, Gandhi caps.—Under wears, Ganji-frocks woven for them.

(c) The Sangha accept donations with thanks—any quantity, however small or big.

The Sangha accepts all kinds of yarn. Yarn spun out of mill made sliver will be gladly accepted till the time it is able to arrange a supply of hand-made good slivers.

It will facilitate the work a great deal if the yarn is properly worked.

Yarn is received at the following centres:—

(1) Girgaum:—
(a) Mr. B. G. Joglekar, Nawakal Club, Sheth Manjil, Morning 7 to 9 a.m.
(b) Hind Mahila Samaj (for Ladies only), Bhatwadi Dan Mansion, 2 to 4 p.m.
(c) Devibai Trashikar, (for Ladies only), Dadabhai Manjil, (opposite Congress House).
(d) Mr. V. B. Barerkar, Dadabhai Manjil, (Opposite Congress House). Morning 7 to 9 a.m.

(2) Phanaswari:—
(a) Mr. Ram Chandra Eknath Mule, Kolivada New Chawl No. 29, Morning 7 to 9 a.m.
Ambeswar Bhuvan Charkha Sangha, Ambeswar Bhuvan Second Floor, Khotachivadi, Bombay 4.

(3) Parel and Dadar:—
(a) Mr. Shanto, Room 44, Gordhandas Medical College Parel.
(b) Mr. Madheshwar, F Ward Congress Office. Parel.

Further particulars will be supplied on personal application at any of these places where instructions for proper hawking etc. are also given.

Hope you won't mind the trouble. Thanking in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTO.

Room 44, G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, 12.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS IN MAHARASHTRA !

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The existence of the non-Brahmin Party cannot be denied though it exercises no political power. In India's politics it occupies a very humiliating position, the principle cause of which can be sought in the hollow programme of the leaders. These self-made leaders returned by the constituencies as members to the Legislative Council; work without any settled programme before them. In the days of "election", they maintain their offices, carry on a propaganda declaring that all people are endowed with the inalienable rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness; much stress is laid on the unhealthy influence exercised by the Brahmin class at one time. This propaganda, taken in hand to secure a seat in the legislative body deceives and corrupts the non-Brahmins and misleads and misrepresents them. The mission of life must be definite. When one intends to erect a magnificent building first of all he prepares a plan of the building. The same is applicable to a person who desires to do some social service. From the unhappy results seen at present I am made bold to think that these leaders don't know the destination which they are to reach and as such have never bothered themselves to know the course to be followed to get success. An organisation which is not effected so far can assure good results desired by the people. The real causes for the backward condition of the non-Brahmin class must be found and it is the duty of the leaders to adopt measures to remove the difficulties that hinder the progress of the backward communities. From matters as they stand it is unjust to attribute all the ills from which the non-Brahmin communities are at present suffering to the "malicious propensities" of the Brahmin community. I am of the opinion that there will be no future for this party if the present system and policy in which the class hatred occupies a paramount position be not changed. The faith of the young educated non-Brahmins in the integrity and honesty of intentions of these leaders is so much shaken that they refuse to believe that they will be rewarded with success if the present policy be allowed to live. Under these leaders by their short-sighted policy the educated young men are suffering the inevitable degeneration.

These leaders again call themseves the true representatives of the ignorant agriculturists and the labourers. They say that, the "Saokars" and the middlemen or the brokers are the enemies of the agriculturists. They have never made efforts to start co-operative organisations for the purchase of agricultural implements and the sale of agricultural produce, and to teach the agriculturists co-operative principles. All this requires money. Fortunately some of the leaders enjoy fat salaries. They can afford to build up a fund out of which these agriculturists can be financed. No one can deny the fact that they owe their position to these poor, ignorant agriculturists and labourers. Sacrifice on their part for improving the condition of these people will never be unjust. The tenants, cultivators and labourers undergo actual starvation, still nothing is done or being contemplated to be done to remove the difficulties by which they are harassed. The birth of the non-Brahmin movement has been due to the struggle of the oppressed. The present day conditions found in the non-Brahmin communities show that the troubles and the difficulties are being multiplied. This stands as witness to the hollow sympathy by which these leaders are set to work. These professional leaders put private interest above the commor welfare.

The present day demonstrations show the marvellous awakening all round and under such circumstances it is beneficial to widen the views and lead the movement on from its narrow limit. In vain do these leaders hold meetings and pass resolutions bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to secure representation at the Round Table Conference. The rights are never given as acts of grace and favour but they must be fought for. Signs are not wanting to see that there is discontent breeding in the party. The hate-propaganda has no attraction for the educated non-Brahmin youth who has cultivated a nationalistic outlook and who sees through the shams of these leaders. Their shibboleths and slogans he realises are empty vaunts. He feels for the working men and is prepared to go among them and work with them. He views them intimately and has sympathy for them. It is for the leaders to give this enthusiasm proper lead. We are at the threshold of momentous changes in our history and the non-Brahmin leaders will stand condemned if they miss the great chance.—Yours, ets.,

DISILLUSIONED NON-BRAHMIN.

Poona, July 31.

MIRACULOUS CURE by Dr. TANDON

In Case Of Sprue, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Piles, Fistuloe And Colic etc.

Raja Hariharbux Singh Sahib Kunwarpur State, Distt. Sitapur, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

By God's blessings and your kindness I do not feel any sign of my dyspeptic troubles and now I easily digest what I eat without feeling any discomfort in the stomach.—(Sd.) Rajasahib Hariharbux Singh.

Dr. Shankerlal, Retired Civil Surgeon, Moradabad, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I thank you for the kind medicine that you sent me. It did me good. The protrusion has stopped. There is no more burning and the size also is somewhat less. I should like another consignment. —(Sd.) Shankerlal, Retired Civil Surgeon.

Dr. H. D. Mittra, L.M.S., D.P.H., Health Officer, Shahjahanpur (U.P.), writes:—

I had the occasion of examining the stool of Rai Sahib Bhut Nath Chatterji while he was suffering from a very bad attack of Dysentery. Under microscope I found lot of entamoba coli in resting stage and a lot of cysts of that amoeba.

I advised the attending physician Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for giving the injection of ematine to the patient. **But to my great surprise he cured the case with a few doses of Homoepathic medicines.**

Dr. Tandon was given trial in two more cases of **Chronic Asthma** and **Sciatica.** Both the cases got **perfectly cured by** his treatment.

This is a **great success** of the Homoeopathic system and **proves** the **skill** and tact of **Dr. Tandon.** He is really a great help to the public.—(Sd.) H. D. Mittra.

Dr. Basant Lal Gupta, L. M. P., O. and R. Railway Hospital, Lucknow, writes:—

I am highly obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon for the marvellous cure of my son suffering from serious type of Dysentry.—(Sd.) Basant Lal.

Dr. K. D. Chakravarti, M.B.B.S., Golaganj, Lucknow, writes:—

I am much obliged to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon who has successfully treated my sister, suffering from acute Gastroenteritie, by his Homoeopathic mode of treatment. —(Sd.) K. D. Chakravarti.

Dr. R. N. Coondoo, L.M.S., D.P.H., Late Assistant Surgeon, Kashmir State, writes:—

Being an Allopathic physician I always looked askance on other systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy claiming the lion's share of my distrust, but I have been now **completely disillusioned,** as my own son, who had been suffering from **liver complaints, got cured** under the skilful treatment of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Homoeopath, when other systems did him little good.

I am **greatly obliged** to him for the **successful** treatment of my child and I can say now that he fully deserves the reputation that he has in these parts of the country for his **scientific and skilful** method of treatment.

I shall not fail to recommend him to my friends whenever they stand in need of medical assistance.—(Sd.) R. N. Coondoo.

Pandit Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga, M.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have great pleasure in informing you that my grand-daughter, who was suffering from consumption of the bowels and whom Allopathic treatment of some of most competent doctors had done no appreciable good, recovered surprisingly under your treatment and she seems to be **perfectly healthy now.**—(Sd.) Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, M.A., LL.B., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Both my wife and myself feel so very thankful to you for your having saved the life of my youngest son Chakradhar. His case had become almost hopeless and when we were told that he had **Consumption of Bowels** it seemed as if the chances of his recovery were very little. Your selection of the remedy was found really **wonderful.** With a few doses of the medicine given by you, he began to improve and in a month's time you have **completely cured** him. Almost equally remarkable was the cure you effected in the case of a member of my family who had **Fibrous Tumour**—a very hard abscess deep in muscle. He had been told by the Civil Surgeon, Andheri, that operation was absolutely necessary Fortunately, he sought your shelter, and **without any operation** by giving him only a few doses of Homoepathic medicine you have **cured** him of the Fibrous Tumour so that not even a trace of the disease has been left behind.

If only people knew what wonderful cures are brought about by Homoeopathic treatment—and specially at the hands of an experienced specialist like yourself—more and more people, would, much to their benefit, get their cases treated by this system. (Sd.) —Pt. Radhakant Malaviya.

A European Military Officer, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—
(Full address on application)

Just these few lines to tell you how grateful I am for the cure you have effected in Mrs.—She had been suffering from Chronic Dyspepsia for about two years and though she had tried various Allopathic remedies in various parts of India, she was no better. After coming here we heard about you and thought we would give you a trial. During the short while she has been under your treatment, you have certainly done wonders. You have also attended her for other ailments with remarkable success; as also my little son who was suffering from stomach complaints. Before my wife went to you I was no believer of the Homoeopathic system of treatment but I feel convinced now that this treatment in the hands of skilful doctors like yourself is more successful than others.

Mr. Hari Shankar Bhargava, Rais, Newal Kishore, Residence, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have been thinking for some time to express in words what I have been feeling in my heart. namely, my sincere admiration for the Homoeopathic system of treatment and more specially the way in which you handled your cases. I had been awfully suffering from the most inveterate constipation for about 7 years and had tried all sorts of treatment at several places such as Calcutta, Bombay and Lucknow in the best hands but with hardly any good. Unfortunately at that time I had no faith in the system of treatment you represent. Some of my friends however who had been benefitted by this treatment advised me to try it and recommended your name for the purpose. I am glad that your treatment proved successful and had the effect of magic in it. Since my recovery I have considerable faith in the system and recommended it to all who come in contact with me.—(Sd) Harishankar Bhargava.

Mr. B. L. Astana, M.R.A.C., M.R.A.S.E., (Eng.,) Gwalior State, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I feel much pleasure in informing you that the medicine, you prescribed a few days ago, has brought about such a miraculous change in my digestive system that it has practically cured my Dyspeptic complaints of 10 years' standing when all other previous treatments had failed both in India and England. I am now able to digest one seer of milk and two Chhataks of Ghee daily while at the time of taking up your treatment I could not digest even very small quantities of fats, oil or albuminous substances.

I am now **fully convinced** that of all other existing treatment of cure for **chronic diseases** Homoeopathic system is the **simplest,** safest and surest method.—(Sd.) Brajlal Astana.

A Leading Parsee Solicitor Hornby Road, Bombay, writes.—(Address on application.)

For about a year now I had a sudden attack of **Nervous Complaints** connected with trouble in the heart region coupled with Dyspepsia and Flatulence. I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and remained under his treatment for about three weeks. I am pleased to say that my **nervous complaints have all disappeared** and though I am told that a complete cure would take about a couple of months I feel very much better now and am in a position to take the full quantity of food which before I dreaded to take, without experiencing any discomfort.

Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Wajid Hussain Sahib, M.L.A., Talukedar and Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Society, Lucknow (U. P.) writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Dr. D. D. Tandon treated my son who had been suffering from motions. The worthy Doctor's treatment cured the boy. I am greatly **impressed** by Dr. Tandon's attentiveness and the pains he takes to diagnose the disease.—(Sd.) Wajid Hussain.

Nawab Sahib Khwaja Mohamad Karim Niwaz, Sikandra Estate, District Munghyr, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Under your treatment I am feeling happy and **cheerful** now. **God** has certainly given you an **extraordinary power of healing.**

I had **absolutely despaired** of my **recovery** as the several eminent Doctors and Hakims had previously failed. Daily fits of palpitation have entirely gone and the bowels have also become regular twice a day, for which I thank you very much.—(Sd.) Khwaja Mohamad Karim Niwaz.

Kunwar Jadvendra Bahadur Singh, Barhar Estate, District Mirzapur (U. P.), writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have been completely cured of the GREAT DISTRESSING and CHRONIC PILES and FISTULOE and the Pussy matter which used to ooze out constantly has stopped altogether.

Several leading Allopaths of Mirzapur and Benares had failed and advised operation.

I am greatly obliged to you for your kindly CURING ME WITH MEDICINES ONLY. In fact your treatment proved more EFFICACIOUS than what I heard.—(Sd.) Jadvendra Bahadur Singh.

Rai Sahib Bishambhar Nathji, Treasurer of 14 Government Treasuries and Cashier of Bengal Bank, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

Indeed it affords me the sincerest pleasure to record the fact that I am extremely obliged to you for your having so kindly cured my youngest son who was so seriously suffering from chest and bowel complaints and inflammation of the intestines. To tell you the truth I had given up the hope of his recovery, as the best medical aid totally failed to show the satisfactory result. Thanking you again very much for all the trouble and care so kindly taken by your good self in the matter. With kindest regards.—(Sd.) Bishambhar Nath.

Mr. P. Hogan, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept. No. 4, Havelock Road, Lucknow, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I owe you a debt of gratitude for the good you have done my wife by your treatment. She was suffering from chronic fever and diarrhoea. The very first medicine brought down the fever, and the diarrhoea of over a year's standing immediately commenced to mend. Though not all right yet she is on the fair way to health and I trust a little further attention from you, she will be quite well and strong again. I will have great pleasure in recommending you to all my friends who should want a careful and painstaking Doctor, and I trust that they will obtain at your hands the same advantages from Homoeopathic treatment, that you have so ably given to my family. I am and have been for years a great believer in the benefits of Homoeopathy and I would not change the system for any other.—(Sd.) P. Hogan, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept.

Mr. Veljee Anandjee Maheshri, B.A., L.B., 308, Dongri Street Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife had been ailing nearly last four years and the main complaint was sprue. She was treated for years by Doctors and Native Physicians, but in vain. About three months back at the recommendation of my friend I kept my wife under the treatment of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon; and I CAN NOW CONFIDENTLY SAY THAT MY WIFE IS ENTIRELY CURED OF SPRUE. The beauty of the cure is that she had begun to improve from the very first prescription and she was advised to take all food from the start, whereas she was kept by the doctors and physicians on butter-milk. I am indebted to Dr. Tandon for this cure and hope the other sufferers will also consult Dr. Tandon if they have not found cure elsewhere.—(Sd.) Veljee Anandjee.

Seth Punumchand Ratanlal Saraogi, 110-112, Gaiwadi, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife was suffering from Sprue and Fever for 2 or 3 years. She was treated by many Doctors and Vaidyas, but to no effect. She had become so much emaciated that nothing was left in her except bones. This put me to great anxiety and I had given her up as lost. One day Seth Amichand of Seoni, District Nagpur, took me to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon. After consulting him I placed my wife under his treatment for about four or five months. It gives me great pleasure to say that MY WIFE GOT COMPLETE CURE OF ALL HER AILMENTS FROM DR. TANDON'S TREATMENT, AND NOW SHE IS PERFECTLY healthy.

Thereafter my son had a very big Tumour on the head. Doctors whom I consulted advised me to take him to Hospital where operation was recommended. I did not consent to operation and took my boy to Dr. Tandon who CURED HIM BY INTERNAL USE OF MEDICINES WITHOUT RESORTING TO OPERATION. Thanks to Dr. Tandon very much and I recommend his treatment to all miserable sufferers.—(Sd.) Punumchand.

Mr. A. H. Muller, late Artist of Bikaner State, from Chaupaty, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My wife was suffering from anaemic dysentery and I was very anxious for her recovery.

Having heard much about Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and about the several complicated cases he treated with success, I consulted him without delay, and now I am happy to be in a position to say that his treatment showed signs of improvement from the beginning and cured my wife in a marvellously short time.

I have therefore reason to hold a very high opinion of his ability and system of treatment. I am grateful to him for the cure and the sympathetic concern he showed, and I strongly recommend his treatment to all who suffer from the same disease.—(S.d.) A. H. Muller, Artist, (late of Bikaner State).

Mr. Ankul Hajra, Pleader, Bahraich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I owe you a debt of immense gratitude and I shall never be contented unless I express my heartfelt gratitude in my own way. You have saved my son and daughter from the very pangs of death when the treatment of leading allopathic practitioners of Bahraich were of no avail in blood dysentery and Typhoid fever. May God make you prosperous and happy.—(Sd.) Ankul Hajra, Pleader.

Mr. Shiva Gopal, Pleader, Bahraich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My nephew was suffering from mirasmus very badly and every practitioner declared the case hopeless. It was your methodical treatment that cured him. I need not say that your treatment of children is the best one.—(Sd.) Shiva Gopal, Pleader, Bahraich.

Mr. S. N. Ullal, c/o Ford Automobiles (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

My son was suffering from wasting disease with fever and cough for the last six months, when I took him to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon. My son was only a skeleton and I was very anxious about him.

I am glad to say now that he is free from all diseases and is gaining flesh.

I am much grateful to Dr. Tandon and recommend his treatment to all.—(Sd.) S. N. Ullal.

Seth Keovarji of Arjun Khimji Co., 386, Doongersey Street, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I have personally tested the efficacy of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon's treatment in a very OBSTINATE CHRONIC CASE OF TROUBLESOME PILES, with wonderfully convincing results. Consequently, I would like to strongly recommend his services to all my friends and acquaintances in instances when they have become despaired of their recovery even at best hands, as he deals with only hopeless cases.—(Sd.) Kogvarji Keshavji.

Mr. J. N. Shroff, Proprietor, Asiatic House Agency, 36, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

"I was suffering from flatulent Dyspepsia and pains in chest and shoulder for several years and I could not digest even simplest food without feeling more or less trouble in the stomach. Having heard from a client of mine about DR. D. D. S. TANDON, I consulted him and I am glad to say now that I have got complete cure of all my troubles and digest food which I eat with ease; in addition to that the flabbiness of my abdomen has also been decreased to a great extent. I am, therefore, much obliged to DR. D. D. S. TANDON and recommend the treatment to all my friends and acquaintances with full confidence." —(Sd.) J. N. Shroff.

Mr. B. K. Bhatia, 37, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I horribly suffered from weeping eczema, inveterate constipation, headache and mental gloominess for about four or five years. I took various remedies but with no good. I am glad to announce that Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath, has entirely cured me of all complaints. I am now very much cheerful and healthy in all respects, and hence recommend Homoeopathic treatment to all with confidence.—(Sd.) B. K. Bhatia.

Mr. O. B. Boz, Treasury Head Clerk, Bahraich, writes to Dr. Tandon:—

I am really indebted to you for the Homoeopathic medicine you gave me for colic which relieved me of the pain in a short time when the allopathic injection of morphia failed to relieve me. Really it is the most scientific system of medicine. I will recommend it to my friends and acquaintances. —(Sd.) O. B. Boz, Treasury Head Clerk.

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THE FREE WOMEN OF TURKEY.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who has been visiting Constantinople, describes the changes he notices in the appearance, demeanor and position of Turkish women to-day:

To the returned traveller Constantinople presents to-day a startling contrast to the Constantinople of pre-War days. Instead of the forbidding, heavily veiled female figures one used to see lifting furtively about the back streets in their hideous regulation costume, a shapeless, shroud-like garment of striped print clumsily gathered round neck and waist, one now sees everywhere smart, up-to-date unveiled women in trim tailor-mades and cloche hats, bobbed and shingled for the most part, and generally indistinguishable, as to dress, from their Occidental sisters. The very bearing of these women of modern Turkey seems an expression of the new era which has set in for women throughout the East. No longer downtrodden, timid creatures, shrinking apologetically in the background from the profane gaze of their despotic oppressor, they now march boldly side by side with him, brisk and alert revelling in their liberation and newly acquired sense of equality.

To this new women of Turkey her liberator and champion, Mustapha Kemal, is at once hero and inspiration. His determined advocacy of equality between the saxes has given an impetus to that latent ambition for social and political development which centuries of oppression had all but stilled in her. So great is Kemal's faith in the importance of woman's co-operation in the building up of the new Turkish State that his first decrees on coming to power were directed toward the removal of the disabilities from which his country women suffered under outworn National traditions.

No longer brought up to regard the parasitic existence of the harem as her ultimate and sole career, the emancipated young woman of modern Turkey is now fitting herself in school and university to compete with men in professions hitherto closed to her, working in offices side by side with male colleagues, and taking her part generally in the social work, copied from Western models, which Mustapha Kemal has inaugurated in the new Republic as part of his campaign of reform. Medicine, law, education, National health, housing, child-welfare, are a few of the many subjects to which Miss Turkey is devoting herself to-day, while the women's movement in all its bearings, has her enthusiastic support.

She may now, too, woship in public, for Kemal, in her interests has dared to flout even the very laws of the Prophet. The mosque is now thrown open to her.

To the observer from the West where it has been a gradual and contested growth, the sudden "arrival" of feminism in Turkey must appear somewhat in the light of a miracle.

The sudden "arrival" is surprising to Westerners, no doubt; but it is explained by the changes that have been going on silently for a long time behind the pardah. The East is proverbially inscrutable to Westeners, like the Sphinx's smile: that is because except for a few with imagination enough to extend their observations beyond the limitations of the Occidental temperament they have been, for the most part, content to notice the superficialities of life in the countries of the Orient which they had occasion to contact. Kemal Pasha resorted to compulsion in the case of the men in Turkey and thus carried out the dress reform which he considered a part of the necessary transformation to enable Turkey to take a high place among the Nations; but so far as the women were concerned he wisely restricted himself to methods of encouragement and persuasion. Yet they have responded to his ideas. While Turkey owes almost everything as a modern State, including her very existence, to the victorious Ghazi, and shows her gratitude by placing unbounded confidence in him one cannot but be sorry that the charm and picturesqueness of the Turkey of old—the Turkey of Pierre Loti—with much else that was valuable in her culture have been sacrificed on Modernism's altar. Another correspondent of the same journal, who writes with particular reference to Smyrna, deplores this aspect of the change:

The new regime in Turkey must be held responsible for having introduced this note of drabness into the life of the people. Smyrna is above everything else naturally colorful. it is set alongside the deep-blue waters of the gulf bounded by great green-grey hills, with here and there a fertile strip of land splashed with the purple and crimson of its poppies and the white of its orchards, the whole lit up by brilliant sunshine. In response to the radiance of his surroundings the Turk decked himself out in gay colors. Now he is compelled to clothe himself in the drab greys and browns of the West.

"INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR INVESTMENTS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent (J. L. M.) seeks a reply to his question "Should there be a change of policy?" The affairs of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, the biggest Company doing Indian life assurance work in India will elucidate a proper reply. Its maximum of reserve rests in charge of the official Trustee of Bombay, a Government servant but nominated by the above Company in terms of its trust deed. He thus possesses 80 per cent of the annual income after deducting therefrom claims, etc., in the shape of trust capital reserve, the interest of which he pays to the Company. The principal since its start was never withdrawn and is not required to be withdrawn in future.

The formation of such reserve of policy holders premiums with its accumulated interest is deposited by him in his personal account as the Company's trustee in the Imperial Bank. The Company considers it as the best and safest security for its investment. The official trustee invests it in Government promissory notes of different denominations. Their market value invariably fluctuates. Is not the clause in the trust deed, too drastic and does it not require a change in the interest of the Company? The Government is in no manner concerned in the arrangement of such investments as the Company is the sole proprietor.

The clause happened to be in the trust deed at the time there was common belief in India that such investments hold no fear of loss or danger. The Company, therefore acted, allowing the trustee to purchase the papers even at a premium, but its Board realised that guaranteed securities had similar claim and a solution was brought about to invest the balance of life assurance fund held by the company other than 80 per cent in the Municipal, Improvement, Port and City Trust bonds and of late a portion of it in the assurance buildings in the important centres for offices.

But the trust holdings of 3 per cent still stand as assets with the official trustee and can neither be sold nor converted in better securities as they fetch no value in the market.

The great war of 1914 knocked down then th value of 3 1/2 per cent to Rs. 55, so also of other Government securities and the Company has to bring down the purchase value of such holdings to some adopted value by writing off more than 40 lakhs from the revenue account to adjust in a manner the market value of them for its triennial valuation of the period a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs and more to be written off requires at least some consideration to invest the reserve in such holdings in future when the securities were found to be unstable.

The Insurance Act of 1912 requires only Rs. 2 lakhs for a life assurance company to deposit with Government. The Company in addition to it deposits another sum of Rs. 350,000 when it opens a Branch in Straits settlement. The Company has, therefore, no reason to keep additional sum with Government in its securities to create more confidence and trust, of the policy holders and insuring public, for safe and secure investment of its reserve which now amounts to nine crores in such securities; nay, the Company further allows the official trustee to purchase such securities annually of the 60 lakhs being 80 per cent of its surplus collections.

Does it not require a reform and a change in the trust deed as the times are changed apart from the question of national up heaval?

Will the Directors give a proper thought and consideration as to investing the gigantic reserve in more safe and secure investments?

The Board includes Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Shet Walchand Heerachand. The share holders and policy holders need not fear the reduction of dividends and profits at the ensuing valuation when the value of the Government paper falls down.

The insuring public should not thereby suppose the defects exist only in regard to the Oriental Life Office in respect of selection of inpestments.

All insurance companies dealing with life assurance in India, chiefly invest their reserve in Government securities alone. The fact cannot be overlooked if the Government actuary's Annual Blue Book discloses it and the suggestion for a change is therefore to all of them who invest their capital reserve in Government securities.—Yours, etc.,

ACTUARY.

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CERTIFICATES.

The "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily), Madras, writes on 8th Feb., 1924. We received on 7th Nov. 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. Sadagopacharlar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th Nov. 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th Feb. 1924, at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"Swadesa Mitran" (Tamil Daily), Madras:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

"Kudi Arasu" (Tamil Weekly), Karikal. "World's Greatest Astrologer."

D. A. Dighe, Esq., B.A., LL.B., First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit "Satagopachariar" of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in Nov. 1928, that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March, 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.

N.B.—Correspondence strictly in English only.

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
4th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	15,630
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,883
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
11th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
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(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

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1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

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	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Single	99	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

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	A	B
Single	£52	£46
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NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.
The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,427 8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,427 8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
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	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£56
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
28	Mirzapore*	
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

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Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

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TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
6th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terakuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taivo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.

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Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	Tsingtao
Dairen	Nagasaki	Francisco
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
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Featuring Miss MANI and Mr. SHANKER,
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Miss GANGOO and Mr. KULKARNI
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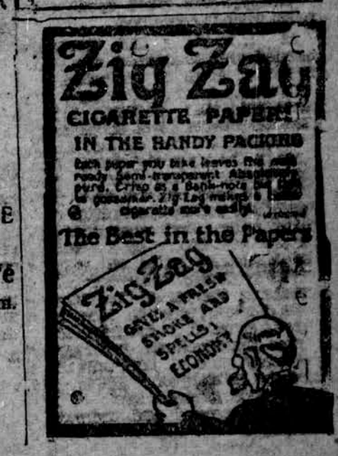

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1930.

"TYRANNY OF SECTION 144."

—:o:—

Petitioners' Arguments In Madras National Flag Case.

"OVERRIDING THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE."

"Magistrate's Order Almost Bordered On Insanity"

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The High Court hall was fully crowded with practitioners and litigants when the national flag case came on for final hearing yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Krishna Pandalai. This was a criminal revision petition filed by Mr. D. Sriramamurti, Vakil Rajahmundry, against the 'ex-parte' order of the Sub-Magistrate of Rajahmundry passed under section 144, Cr. P.C. directing the petitioner and certain others to remove the national flags hoisted on their houses.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar on behalf of the petitioner submitted that the 'ex-parte' order was passed on the 14th June 1930 directing the removal of certain tri-coloured flags called national flags and 4 or 5 names were mentioned in that order and they were specially served with the order. The order runs as follows:—

"Whereas from information given by the police it has been made to appear to me that in Rajahmundry the hoisting of tri-coloured flags called national flags on the residential and other buildings is giving room to certain rowdies and men of bad character to think that they can safely molest them under a wrong belief that no notice would be taken by those responsible for law and order and that for the preservation of peace and tranquility the removal of such flag is necessary and emergent."

Counsel, continuing, submitted that there were three plurals before the word, 'them', namely, flags, buildings and rowdies. Flags and buildings were animate objects and rowdies were animate. When this point was raised the Magistrate went to the rescue of the police by saying that the word 'them' referred to buildings and that the word 'occupants' had been omitted. Taking the interpretation of the Magistrate to be correct, it meant that the occupants of the buildings would be molested by rowdies because though under a wrong belief, the rowdies thought no notice would be taken by those who were responsible for law and order if they molested law-abiding people who had put up the national flags. He could not understand why the police should keep quiet when rowdies interfered with the rights of law-abiding citizens.

Proceeding counsel quoted section 144 Cr. P. C. and pointed out how and when the aid of that section should be invoked. The order of the Magistrate said that it was made to appear to him by the police that an emergency had risen. Why should the rowdies think that no notice would be taken by those responsible for law and order if they interfered with the rights of ordinary citizens? He did not see any reason why notices should not have been served on the persons before the 'ex-parte' order was passed. From the evidence let in he found there was no emergency. In fact no untoward event had ever happened and the police, who supplied the Magistrate with the information were conspicuous by their absence in giving evidence. The police information has not been tested. The petitioner had not been supplied a copy of the police report when he applied for it and yet was called upon to rebut what it contained.

At this stage, His Lordship handed over to Counsel the information given by the police.

Counsel, after perusing the same, said that in that report mention was made of shops to be looted and this fact did not find a place in the 'ex-parte' order. What the Magistrate had done was simply to copy out the first portion of the police report in the 'ex-parte' order. And when that order was contested by a petition, the Magistrate relied on the second portion of the report when dismissing the same. The Magistrate did not record that he was himself satisfied in the interest of justice that such an order was necessary. His Lordship knew that the hoisting of flag was a right which every subject of His Majesty possessed and there was nothing wrong in it. It was no offence, and it was not prohibited by law. When the Magistrate wanted to interfere with the liberty of action and the vested rights of a subject there must be some ground for it. In the present case, the flag was hoisted by the petitioner, in 1921 and it had remained there all these 10 years and there had been no disturbance or trouble. The petitioner was not afraid of any rowdies troubling him, but the police seemed to be very anxious to protect him (laughter). The proper thing would be to put down the rowdies when they tried to act under a wrong impression. The duty of the police was to punish the rowdies, but what the police had attempted to do in this case was to prohibit lawful citizens from exercising their right. It was just the wrong order that had been passed. In fact the police must have got the information from the rowdies and if the police had threatened them, nothing harmful would be done. Truth seemed to be that the police could not bear the sight of these flags (laughter).

Police officers had come to instruct the Advocate-General, but they had not chosen to give evidence before the Magistrate. If His Lordship was satisied with this evidence, counsel submitted he had nothing to say.

His Lordship:—I am only sitting in revision.

Counsel submitted that this was the highest court in the land and it was responsible as such, for the maintenance of law and order. Any order from this court would have an excellent effect on the criminal administration of this country. This was just the time when the police and the magistracy appeared to remember only Section 144 Cr. P.C. To-morrow a Magistrate might order that a Brahmin should not wear the sacred thread and another order that he should remove the tuft of hair because some rowdies did not like those things (Laughter) and lest those rowdies should go into the Brahmin's house with a barber to cut off the tuft. (Loud laughter.) The Counsel proceeding submitted that he was no doubt putting an extreme case. The present order almost bordered on insanity and such orders ought not to be tolerated. If His Lordship were to think that he was simply sitting in revision and as such could not interfere, there could be no end.

His Lordship said that he did not mean anything.

Counsel, in conclusion, said the his point was Section 144, Cr. P. C. was for the protection of the people and it was now being used to harass them. This sort of abuse ought to be put an end to.

ARGUMENTS FOR CROWN.

The Advocate-General for the Crown said that his learned friend's main attack was that no emergency case had been made out or at any rate the order that had been served or promulgated, in the first instance did not disclose the emergency as it ought to. His learned friend had asked his Lordship to sit as a reguar appelate court over the judgment of the Magistrate. In fact, he asked his Lordship to assume the functions of the Magistrate on the spot. That practically was the line of his learned friend's argument. He was not going to quarrel with some of the principles which his learned friend tried to formulate. Under normal conditions it was the duty of the administration to protect the person, property and liberty of Congressmen and non-Congressmen. Otherwise there was no doubt that the Government or the administration would have abdicated its function. But at the same time what was called the private right must yield to the paramount consideration of public tranquility. Now the situation in Rajahmundry was this. There was the Civil Disobedience movement.

Advocate-General: I do not want to put it that way. I am asking your Loddship to take the entire situation into consideration.

His Lordship: Do you contend that this order was passed to put down the Civil Disobedience movement?

His Lordship said that he appreciated that point. But the allegation was rowdies and 'badmashes' would molest the shopkeepers. All that was nonsense.

His Lordship:—Why was the Magistrate so unwilling to give a copy of the police report to the petitioner?

Advocate-General:—I wish the Magistrate had placed the information before the other side. But that does not enter into the merits of the question now.

At this stage the Counsel rose for the day and further arguments would be continued on Monday. —"Hindu."

MIDNIGHT LATHI CHARGE.

—:o:—

Villagers' Property Sold For A Song

NON-PAYMENT OF CHOUKIDARI TAX.

JESSORE, Aug. 4.

As a sequel to the midnight raid of the Congress Office last night, several volunteers were reported to have been charged with lathis by the Police and they were taken to unknown destination at a late hour in the night. It is alleged that they were made to get down near a jungle.

It is understood the condition of Mr. Upendra Ghosh, leader of the volunteers, is causing anxiety.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Owing to the refusal of peyment of choukidari tax in the villages of Peeparhia and Dudhiawa, the Sub-Divisional Officer with a strong Police party raided the same and attached the movable property and cattle of the people, which were sold at nominal prices.

It is understood six villages within the Majhawalia Thana have stopped payment of choukidari tax.—Free Press.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT WUN.

—:o:—

Dr. Kunte To Take Charge Of Ambulance.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 4.

The Forest Satyagraha at Wun is to commence on the 4th instant and to give medical help to volunteers and others Dr. B. M. Tembe, President, Orange Swastika Ambulance, asked Dr. Kunte at Hinganghat who is a member of the Orange Swastika Mandal by wire on the 2nd August to go to Wun and to take over the charge of the Ambulance. The telegram was refused transmission.—Free Press.

NEHRUS TO MEET GANDHIJI

—:o:—

We understand that the Viceroy has granted permission for Pundits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru to be brought to Yeravda to consult Mahatma Gandhi concerning the peace negotiations being carried on by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

MISS DAS GUPTA ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Police searched the residence of Dr. Miss Prabhabati Das Gupta, President of the Bengal Jute Workers Union and arrested her. The charges against her are not yet known.—Free Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT BALLIA.

—:o:—

NAINITAL, August 4.

A telegraphic report has been received here from Ballia that a Hindu Mahabir Dal procession of about fifteen thousand persons insisted on passing by a mosque on August 3 in defiance of orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

A crowd of several hundred Muslims armed with lathis gathered near the Mosque to oppose the advance of the procession Police had to open fire. Casualties are reported to be five killed and sixteen wounded. Stray cases of assault occurred after firing. The situation is reported to be well in hand.—A. P.

SASTRI ATTACKS FEDERALISM

—:o:—

Indians Must Create Trouble

OR BRITAN WILL NOT YIELD, HE SAYS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Constitutional Government in India was on a firm basis and nothing can shake it, not even the No-Co-operation movement, declared Mr. Sastri speaking at the Liberal Summer School, Oxford. He said that the educated classes in India believed that in no arrangement to be made to-day should British connection be broken. Even people who now seemed to be rebels believed in and wanted British institutions.

The events of the past few days seemed to show that the hope in the Round Table Conference would not be misplaced. The Simon Report had failed because it gave the Provinces what it withheld from the Centre. Mr. Sastri declared that a real Central Parliament should be established.

TROUBLE ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Sastri said that the Irish would not have won Home Rule if they had not made trouble. Without trouble there was no advance. He expressed the opinion that trouble now being made in India was not of the right kind, but to make trouble of some sort was essential.

Mr. Sastri strongly attacked the whole Federal ideal. He said that to seek to split Indian patriotism into series of provincial patriotism was to destroy Britain's best works in India. Mr. Sastri repudiated the analogy of India and Europe and said that India was already more of a real unit than Europe. He concluded with an impassioned plea for a recognition of India's right as Self-Governing Dominion.—Reuter.

BAN ON GANDHI CAPS AND FLAG.

—:o:—

Cases In Madras High Court.

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Pandalai reserved, orders in the Criminal Revision appeal in the Rajahmundry National Flag case relating to the ban on hoisting of national flags in Rajahmundry. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Ramachandra Iyer for the petitioner.

His Lordship next heard arguments in the criminal revision petition filed by the Secretary of the Guntur Bar Association against the orders of the Sub-Magistrate of Guntur, refusing to rescind the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps in Guntur town and within a radius of five miles.

Mr. Rangachariar appearing on behalf of the petitioner contended that the order violated the provisions of the Section 144 and the order itself was outside the scope of that section. The Advocate-General argued the case for the Crown. Orders were reserved.—A. P.

VICTIM OF LATHI ASSAULTS

—:o:—

Washerman Dies Of Injuries.

THOUSANDS FOLLOW FUNERAL BIER BAREHEADED

Unmindful of the heavy showers thousands of bearheaded people followed the funeral bier, on Tuesday morning, of Hargovind Laljee, a member of the Dhobi Talao "Prabhat Feri", who had died in the K. E. M. Hospital the previous evening, in consequence of serious injuries sustained by him in the general Police assaults at Bori Bunder on Saturday last.

The funeral procession started from the Congress House at about 12-30 p.m. A large number of Congress volunteers and members of the public joined the procession which passed Girgaum Back Road, Fanaswadi, Thakurdvar Road and terminated at the Hindu Cemetry at Queen's Road. At several places flowers were showered on the funeral bier. It was raining heavily, but not a single processionist opened his umbrella to protect himself from the downpour.

INQUEST.

Earlier the City Coroner held an inquest on the dead body. The Police report stated that the deceased "was alleged to have received injuries when the police dispersed an unlawful assembly at Bori Bunder on Saturday last."

Lalji Kanji, a washerman living at Dhobi Talao giving evidence, stated that the deceased was his son and was also a washerman by profession. He was only 23 years old. On the night of Friday the 1st instant at about 10-30 the deceased joined the procession, (Tilak Day Procession). At 9 o'clock next morning witness received information that the deceased had not returned home. Witness went to look for him but got no information as to his whereabouts till 6 p.m. when he heard that he was lying in the K. E. M. Hospital. Witness went to the Hospital on Monday morning but the deceased was lying unconscious. He died the same evening at about 4 p.m.

Dr. Rustomji E. Dadachanji, Assistant Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital said that the deceased was brought to the Hospital by some Congress workers at 10-15 a.m. on Saturday last. He showed signs of concussion and was suffering from several abrasions all over the body. In his opinion the patient died of haemorrhage in the brain and fracture of the skull due to the injuries sustained by him prior to admission.

"INJURY BY A BLUNT WEAPON"

In reply to Mr. T. Desai, Advocate, who appeared on behalf of the deceased's father, Dr. Dadachanji said that he had taken photographs of the top of the skull. The injury, he said, must have been caused by a blunt weapon such as a stick.

The inquest stands adjourned.

1930—YOUNG WOMEN'S YEAR.

—:o:—

Rousing Reception For "Jhonnie". In London: Lord Thomson's Tribute

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Miss Amy Johnson arrived at Croydon by air escorted by seven planes. She was enthusiastically greeted by a huge assemblage and was officially welcomed by Lorn Thomson, Air Minister, and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

Dense throngs inside and outside the Croydon aerodrome awaited patiently the Indian Air Mail "City of Glasgow" in which Miss Amy Johnson was travelling. Having left Vienna at seven this morning in darkness it was drawing on when shortly after nine, the machine with escorting planes circled over the aerodrome to the accompaniment of deafening cheers. Immediately the machine came to a standstill, Miss Amy Johnson stepped out and affectionately flung her arms around her mother and embraced her father and sisters.

YOUNG WOMEN'S YEAR.

Welcoming her on behalf of the British Government, Lord Thomson described her flight as one of the most memorable achievements in 1930 which was Young Women's Year. He said Miss Amy Johnson's pluck and tenacity of purpose had won the hearts of British people.

Tribute was also paid by Lord Wakefield who stressed the value of her flight to Empire aviation.

SICK OF PUBLICITY.

Replying Miss Amy Johnson said that the faith of a few staunch friends had carried her through all difficulties. She wanted to show by her flying how she loved England and how glad she was to be a member of the wonderful Empire. She was sick at the sight of her name and photograph in newspapers and declared. "Cannot we drop "Miss Johnson" and start from to-day with name of "Johnnie" by which I am known in London Aeroplane Club where I have learnt to fly."

On the conclusion of speeches, "Johnnie" drove in procession of motor cars around a aerodrome and then started on a triumphal drive to Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane where a reception was held in her honour. The route was thronged by dense crowds who had waited for hours to welcome her and sent up tremendous roar of cheering as her car approached. Special police had been called in to cope with the crowd outside the hotel, most of which was composed of women.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

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NEW. A. P. C. C. FORMED

—:o:—

Gandhi Cap Satyagraha To Continue.

COCOANADA, Aug. 2.

On July 30th last a new Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has been formed with a provisional working Committee. Mr. Ch. V. Rama Row, L.M.P., L.C.P.S. has been elected provisional secretary.

It was decided to make Bhimavaram the headquarters of the Committee in view of the lathi charges that are made there. It was also resolved to continue the Gandhi cap Satyagraha at Guntur.—Free Press.

Berar Convictions.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, Aug. 2.

Judgments have been delivered by Mr. G. L. Mukerji, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, in the cases under Section 117 I.P.C. against Messrs. N. R. Bamangaonker, and Shriram Wasudeo Deshpande, sentencing the former to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment of each of two counts for speeches delivered on two occasions and the latter to one years rigorous imprisonment on one count.

The sentences on Mr. Bamangaonker are to run concurrently. —A. P.

PROPERTY ATTACHED TO RECOVER FINE.

—:o:—

Forest Satyagraha At Buldana

MALKAPUR, Aug. 4.

On behalf of Malkapur Taluka, Satyagrah has commenced at Buldana. The first batch of 3 was led by Sjt. Jankilal Seth on the 1st inst. All the Volunteers were arrested but were soon released except Mr. Jankilalji who was fined Rs. 500, which he declined to pay.

The very day Jankilal Seth's son's property worth Rs. 2,000 was attached. Due to this action, great sensation prevails in the town.

CASE AGAINST LAHORE DICTATOR

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The resumed hearing of the case against Amar Singh Jabbal, "Dictator," War Council, was held in the Borstal jail. The accused in his statement pointed out that the charge of his being a member of the Punjab War Council has not been proved.

All that the Prosecution might succeed in proving is that he was a member of the Armitsar War Council, which was irrevelent to the issue; but in order to cut short the proceedings, he admited the guilt, being a member of the Provincial council and prepared to suffer the consequences. Orders were thereupon reserved till the 6th instant.—Free Press.

MR. TRILOKA CHAND ARRESTED.

—:o:—

2 Zamindars Get 4 Months' R. I.

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

For alleged breach of jail discipline and abuse of privileges extended to them, the alleged conspiracy case prisoners who are hungerstriking for the last 15 days, have been deprived of the privilege of having interviews with their relatives under jail regulations.

Mr. Triloka Chand, Punjab "War Council." Dictator, was arrested a Amendment Act.

Two Zamindars of Lyallpur, Mr. Bootasingh and Mr. Moodasingh, have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each under Unlawful instigation Ordinance.—A. P.

10,000 Taklis Sold.

—:o:—

CUTTACK, Aug. 4.

So far as the sale figures of Taklis are ascertained from the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Cuttack, near 10,000 Taklis are now spinning yarn in this town of Cuttack. —Free Press.

LUCKNOW DICTATOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Along With Other Congressmen.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

While attempting to lead a procession through Hazratganj this afternoon, Babu Gopinath Srivastava, the local Congress "Dictator", Maulana Abdul Hakim, President of the Town Congress Committee, Mr. Haridas Dutt, Captain of the Volunteers, Babu Thakur Prasad, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Mr. Jaigopal Tandon, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, along with eight other local Congressmen were arrested to-day under Section 151, I.P.C.—A. P.

Lathi Charge At Barisal.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARISAL, Aug. 4.

As a protest against the action taken by police at the excise warehouse, yesterday, students decided on a hartal to-day against the advice of the Congress Committee.

Some women endeavoured to prevent access to Courts, but without success. A large crowd which collected outside the Court was dispersed by police by lathi charge, a few being injured.

U. P. DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

Mr. Manzar Ali Sokhta, the U.P. Provincial Congress "Dictator", who was arrested yesterday on a complaint by Dr. Ghose, principal of the Modern High School on a charge of abetment of trespass, was tried by Mr. Ghose, City Magistrate, to-day, convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment under Sections 447 and 109, I.P.C.—A.P.

BENARES BURNS FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

BENARES, August 4.

Foreign clothes were burnt by crowd after a procession and meeting held in connection with the arrests of Pandit Malaviya and others.—A. P.

SRMTI. SUNAMANI HOTA FINED.

—:o:—

10 Days' S. I. In Default.

CUTTACK, Aug. 4.

Shortly after her return from Sabarmathi Ashrom, Sreemati Sunamani Hota was arrested and tried by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Puri on the 30th July for calling meetings without license and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10/ or in default 10 days S. I.—Free Press.

AKALI JATHAS FOR VILLAGES.

—:o:—

Intimindation Ordinance In The Punjab.

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

To intensify the boycott programme, the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has decided to send Akali Jathas to villages. Jathas will meet at Lahore from where they will march in various directions for picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops.

The prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been extended to municipal areas of Karnal, Kaithal, Shahabad, Panipat, Kaithalmandi and Lyalpur in addition to Lahore, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Multan and Simla.—A. P.

ALLEGED CANING IN COURT.

—:o:—

By Order Of Trying Dy. Magistrate.

CUTTACK, Aug. 3.

It is alleged that yesterday Babu Bichitrananda Das who was arrested under the picketing ordinance was caned at the time of his trial in the court of and by order of Mr. A. Ahmed the trying Deputy Magistrate.—Free Press.

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